The New-York Times.

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THE REBEL MOVEMENTS

The Retirement of Jenkins' Cavalry from Chambersburgh.

An Improbable Report of Their Return.

The Drug-stores at Chambersburg Stripped.

FARMERS MADE CAPTIVE.

The Investment of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels.

THEIR OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN.

Gen. Tyler Shells Them Out from Maryland Heights.

Reported Advance of Eight Thousand Rebels on Hancock.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 18.

The enemy has retreated to Williamsport. A small rebel force is at Hagerstown.

No New-York troops have arrived, as yet, at Harrisburgh. The Seventh New-York and some other regiments from the same State are ordered to report at Baltimore.

The excitement in Harrisburgh has subsided, and business is generally renewed.

The Editors' Convention is in session.

WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 18.

It is believed that there are no rebel troops in this State now.

The rebel cavalry, under Gen. JENKINS, was at Hagerstown last night.

There is no evidence of any infantry force having been with him.

While at Chambersburgh, the rebels cleaned out all the drug-stores in the place, paying for the drugs in Confederate scrip.

On leaving Chambersburgh the rebels took with them a number of the most prominent citizens in that section of the valley.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, June 18.

It is stated that a body of rebels have gone from Cumberland, Md., to Romney, Va.

The authorities are busy in organizing the troops, who continue to arrive in large numbers.

The work on the rifle pits and fortifications on the other side of the Susquehannah is still going on. There is much activity there, and at Camp Curtin, and everywhere else in and about the city.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18.

The *Inquirer*, of this morning, has the following extracts taken from the Baltimore *Clipper*, of last evening:

"We learn from the headquarters of Gen. SCHENCK that information has been received from Gen. TYLER that the rebel forces invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th inst., and made an attack, attempting to surprise Gen. TYLER's forces.

The latter, after resisting, retired to the Maryland Heights and shelled the rebels, compelling them to evacuate the Ferry.

The rebels then retreated to Williamsport, when Gen. TYLER recrossed and occupied his former position.

The rebels tore up the railroad, and did some damage to the canal.

Travel between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore is resumed.

All accounts agree that the rebels have left Chambersburgh, that there are none at Westminster, and that they are in but small force at Hagerstown."

The *Inquirer* has the following special dispatch from Washington:

"A letter from one of Gen. EWELL's Aids, found in the captured rebel mail, says that rebel cavalry are *en route* to Pittsburgh from Suffolk.

The letter also says that there were only three rebel regiments in the vicinity of the Blackwater on Saturday, and that two of them would leave the same day to join LEE's forces.

There were no rumors of any fighting by Gen. HOOKER yesterday."

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18—6 P. M.

A dispatch to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Harrisburgh, 5 o'clock P. M., says:

"The rebels are reported to be returning to Chambersburgh from Hagerstown."

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, June 18—4 P. M.

A dispatch from Chambersburgh reports the enemy returning in force. The operator was preparing to leave.

Three New-York regiments have reported at Reading. Preparations are made to receive them here to-night.

The drafted men and nine-months' volunteers of this State are volunteering for six months.

There is no trustworthy news regarding the movements of the enemy. No large force has yet approached the Cumberland Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18—8:30 P. M.

The following dispatch was sent to Gen. CAMERON by a gentleman of this city, yesterday:

"It is expected that you advised taking the command of the State troops from Gen. COX, and giving it either to Gen. FRANKLIN or Gen. MCCLELLAN. Is this true? If not, will you authorize me to contradict it?"

The following reply was received:

"Your telegram of yesterday was handed to me late last night. I authorize you to say that I made no such proposition. SIMON CAMERON.

TELEGRAMS FROM McCONNELLSBURGH.

McCONNELLSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 17.

Stragglers from the late fight bring information up to 5 o'clock yesterday evening from below.

They report that eight thousand rebels have crossed the river at Williamsport, and are marching on Hancock, at which point sixteen hundred of MILROY's routed forces had been collected. These men, being in a state of utter demoralization, without officers or organization, fled at the reported advance of the rebels, and they are now scattered through all parts of the country.

TELEGRAMS FROM SHIPPENSBURGH.

SHIPPENSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 17.

A gentleman direct from Chambersburgh reports that the rebels left that place this afternoon, having first set fire to the warehouse of OAKS & LEVY.

The fire was afterwards subdued by the citizens.

It is supposed the rebels retreated toward Hagerstown.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 18—2 P. M.

The Seventh Regiment arrived at 1 o'clock, and have just reported at Gen. SCHENCK's headquarters, in Monument-square.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 18.

By the order from Gov. SEYMOUR, Col. LEFFERTS, with the Seventh Regiment, was directed to report to Gen. COXE, at Harrisburgh. Before he arrived at Philadelphia he received the following order from Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, which changed the programme:

HEADQUARTERS PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1863.

To the Commanding Officer of the Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia:

SIR: You will proceed without delay to Baltimore, Md. Report, on the arrival of your regiment, to Maj.-Gen. ROBERT E. SCHENCK, U. S. V., Commanding that Military Department. Transportation is provided for your regiment on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

S. R. RUFF, Lieut.-Col. Third Cavalry U. S. A., commanding Philadelphia, &c.

This order was promptly met, and after partaking of the hospitality of the Union Refreshment Saloon, the regiment embarked for Baltimore. They arrived in this city about 12:30, and for the night are quartered in the Government barracks in Holliday-street. Col. LEFFERTS reported to Gov. SEYMOUR his action as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Midnight, June 18, 1863.

To Gen. John S. Syragues, Adjutant-General, Albany:

I have received orders from Maj.-Gen. HALLECK to proceed to Baltimore, and am now in the cars ready to leave for that city. I presume this will receive the sanction of the Governor.

(Signed,) MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Reg't.

The Colonel received the Governor's sanction by telegraph, with his thanks for the promptness with which the regiment has moved.

THE TWENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18.

The Twenty-third New-York regiment arrived this evening. As they passed along Chestnut-street they were received with great enthusiasm.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE WAR.

TRENTON, Thursday, June 18.

Company A, National Guard, and a company of mechanics from the Trenton Arms Company's shops, left to-day for Harrisburgh. Gov. PARKER still continues to receive tenders of companies from all parts of the State. The Twenty-second regiment, nine months' men, are expected every day. The Twenty-seventh regiment, nine months' men, on their way home from Cincinnati, have volunteered to proceed to Harrisburgh to meet the rebels.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

WINCHESTER AND HARPER'S FERRY.

From the Baltimore American, June 8.

GEN. MILROY'S TRAINS.

The following dispatch reached us this morning from Harrisburgh:

HARRISBURGH, June 17.—After a terrible march from Berryville *via* Bunker Hill, Martinsburgh and Williamsport, we arrived here yesterday morning with all our trains safely. JAS. TOUCKETONE,
Quartermaster Sixth Maryland Volunteers.

We learn from a gentleman from Harrisburgh, this morning, that this train was an immense affair, bringing also a large number of wounded, including W. P. MAULSBY, whom they left in good quarters at Carlisle.

Nearly all the public property and stores were safely gotten away from Winchester, MILROY's train of about two hundred wagons, with horses and some cavalry and infantry, and a considerable number of the Fifth Maryland regiment, all of which crossed the Potomac and came through Hagerstown, Chambersburgh, Carlisle, and other towns, have reached Harrisburgh.

It is supposed by many persons that this train was taken by affrighted persons as being a large rebel force. It said that the rebel cavalry was close in the rear of it until they reached near Newville, and there stopped, which is their nearest approach to Harrisburgh.

The regiments engaged at Martinsburgh were the One hundred and fifty-first New-York, Second Maryland, and the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, which ran at the first fire.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. MILROY.

Maj.-Gen. MILROY reached Baltimore at 1 o'clock this morning, from Harper's Ferry, and returned again at 11 o'clock on a special train, with his Staff. He came down to have a personal interview with Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK, and to waive all claims of rank in interfering with the command at that point. He, however, desired to return to his men, and volunteered to act in any position that he might be deemed most serviceable.

THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

We had the pleasure of a brief conversation with MILROY, and were pleased to learn that his forces have not suffered to so great an extent as was supposed. At the time he left the Ferry, forty-two companies of ALEXANDER's Maryland battery had arrived, and it was believed a considerable number had made their escape in the direction of Romney and Cumberland. They mostly secured their horses, and have probably accompanied the cavalry.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND.

The only Maryland regiment that suffered severely was the Fifth regiment, known as Col. SHRIVER's, and was absent in Baltimore. The enemy turned the guns of the Maryland battery on this regiment, and for a time they were in a very hot position. The number killed and wounded is not known, though but few of them escaped either casualties or capture. They fought bravely, and it is hoped that a good number of them are prisoners of war.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SIXTH MARYLAND.

The Sixth Maryland regiment, which was reported to have been cut up and almost destroyed, to the astonishment of every one, came marching into Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon, with their flags flying, arms at rest, and singing "Hail Columbia," with the gallant Col. HOWE at their head. It seemed like as if they had risen from the dead, and their return caused great astonishment.

It appears that at the commencement of the assault on Winchester they were entirely cut off, and being surrounded by an immense force surrendered, and were taken back of the works. In the confusion of the assault being made by the rebels, they were neither disarmed or placed under guard, and Col. HOWE knowing the country well, and seeing an opportunity to escape by a side road, formed his men in line, and in the darkness of the evening moved quietly off. They were compelled to take a circuitous road to reach the ferry, but went on their way rejoicing, with neither an enemy in front nor pursuers in the rear.

ESCAPE OF THE CAVALRY.

The cavalry force of Gen. MILROY consisted of the First New-York, Thirtieth Pennsylvania and two companies of the Third Virginia. Gen. MILROY ordered them to retreat to Romney and Cumberland, and he, yesterday, received a dispatch announcing their safe arrival at that place.

THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

The outer works at Winchester were carried by the rebels by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, and the whole fortifications strongly invested by a force of not less than fifteen thousand men under Gen. EWELL. It became at once a question of ultimate surrender, or to make a bold dash to force their way through the enemy's lines, and a council of war held on Sunday night, unanimously advised an evacuation. The large guns and his artillery were all spiked at once, and at 1 o'clock on Monday morning he abandoned everything except his horses, and struck boldly through the enemy's lines. The movement was so rapid that the enemy was taken by surprise, and the night being quite dark, the movement so far as the troops immediately investing the works were concerned, was accomplished with but little loss.

They were followed by cavalry, and a great many stragglers taken prisoners, but when four miles this side of Winchester, at the junction of the road leading from Berryville to Bunker Hill and Martinsburgh, they were intercepted by a strong rebel force with artillery, and strongly posted in the woods at the roadside. Gen. MILROY rallied his men, and made several attempts to storm and capture their batteries, but was driven back.

Daylight was now rapidly approaching, and it was deemed prudent to endeavor again to cut their way through the enemy's lines, which was successfully accomplished, and being without artillery they suffered considerably, especially in prisoners captured, before the enemy gave up the pursuit.

About 13 o'clock on Monday they reached Hallstown, and the enemy having abandoned the pursuit, they, after a short rest, marched into Harper's Ferry during the afternoon. The gallant fellows were in a sad condition after so severe a march and fight, but were full of spirit and gratification that they had escaped the clutches of the enemy.

All the stores, ammunition, and wagons at Winchester fell into the hands of the enemy, together with all the artillery, not a gun having been saved.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The telegraph is again working to Harper's Ferry this morning, and, as far as can be ascertained, there has been no rebel movements on the Maryland side of the river. The telegraph office has been moved on to the Maryland Heights, and there is every reason to believe that if the enemy approach in force the town will be abandoned and the whole force retire across the river to the extensive works erected on that strong position.

The folly of attempting to stand a siege in Harper's Ferry was demonstrated last year, and there is no doubt it will be soon if it has not already been evacuated. Every preparation has been made for such an emergency, and the enemy will obtain but little plunder. The town is thoroughly commanded from the Heights, and it can be made of but little or no value to the enemy.

HARRISBURGH.

A WAR MEETING.

From the Harrisburgh Union, June 17.

A meeting of our citizens assembled at the Court-house, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, to take action in reference to the defence of the city against the invaders coming up the valley. The meeting was a large and earnest one, the capacious room being filled in a very short time after the ringing of the bell.

Gen. CAMERON was called to the chair, assisted by Vice-Presidents and other officers.

In a few minutes Gov. CURTIN entered, looking somewhat fatigued and careworn. He was welcomed with loud applause. The Governor said substantially that he was gratified to say that men were arising all over the State, and would soon be here. The New-York Seventh were on the way to our assistance; men were coming from Philadelphia, and one thousand men from Berks would arrive in the next train. We will not surrender the town without a struggle. The rebels had probably destroyed the beautiful valley on our west; but, thank God, we were separated from them by a natural barrier, the passage of which would be dismissed. Although it was dry here, the river had; through the providence of God, raised during the night; and should we mortals stand inactive while the Almighty was working for us? He had no property here, but the honor of the State was dear to him, and should be to every Pennsylvanian. He thanked the brave militia for the support they were ready to give, but he was sorry for the instance of this call; he desired to make it last week, but the President refused it. But let us forget that we have been treated wrongly. The General Government must be sustained, as well as the State. He had been willing to consider everything to the Administration, and to carry out their plans to the best of his ability. He called upon all Pennsylvanians to rush to arms for the defence of their native State, that her capital might not be defiled with the tread of the invader. There would be plenty of guns and ammunition on hand before the day closed.

Gen. CAMERON followed in a short speech, in which he said that, by virtue of his office, Gov. CURTIN was Commander-in-Chief of the Pennsylvania Militia, and that he was willing to take him as his leader, and follow him in defence of our homes. He moved that he be requested to take command of the force now called out, subject to the orders of Gen. COXE. When we see our brave Governor mounting his steed and calling upon the people to follow, we will at once rally to the call. The highest officer and the person should do his duty. He thought we should be led by our constitutional commander.

To this Mr. KUNKEL strongly objected, saying that it was due to an abandonment of his office.

Mr. CAMERON—It is not an abandonment of his office; it is but a part of his legitimate duty.

Mr. KUNKEL—I can't understand this. I don't see why our Governor, who is worn out by the duties of his office, should lead the van of the militia, when Gen. COXE, a United States officer, is with us. There is a disposition on the part of Mr. CAMERON to drag the Governor from his legitimate duties. I would advise the President of this meeting should be our leader, and he is as much fitted and called upon to perform that duty as the Governor.

Mr. CAMERON—*I am ready to shoulder a musket and go as a private* under the Governor.

Gov. CURTIN then said he could do no more than this; he would go as he did last Fall, when he went with the militia to Hagerstown, but got from the United States the cooperation of a military mind to direct immediate operations.

Mr. CAMERON—That is what we want. (To which the cross responded with rousing cheers.)

The meeting then adjourned by order of the President, to meet at their respective Wards to organize military companies.

THE EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16—Midnight.

It is difficult to convey an exact idea of the state of affairs here to-night, not only on account of the confusion existing, but in consequence of the danger of trenching on what may be contraband ground. During the morning a perfect panic prevailed, extending to all classes of people, and resulting in the greatest demand for railroad tickets ever witnessed in this city. The enemy were supposed to be just over the river, or, at any rate, at Carlisle, and every woman in the place seemed anxious to leave for safer regions. Trunks were piled up at the depots like cord wood, for hours together, and hundreds if not thousands of people eagerly awaited the hour of the departure of the various trains.

In the meanwhile, the State Capitol had been completely denuded of everything of value, from the portraits of the Governors to the books in the library. The books, papers, paintings and other valuables were packed in freight cars and made ready for instant departure in case of decided signs of danger to the city.

Measures were taken yesterday to rouse the people to the danger at hand, and during to-day about one thousand persons were earnestly at work on the other side of the Susquehanna, throwing up a fortified redout, for the protection of Harrisburgh. The work was kept up all day, and far into the evening, and late to-night we saw files of laborers returning from their unwonted toil.

There were but few regular soldiers in town to-to-day, the principal display being made by three companies of invalids from the military hospitals at York. They arrived during the afternoon, and when drawn up on Third-street, they looked as if there was considerable fight in them yet.

During the entire afternoon Market-street was occupied with army wagons from MILROY's division, which rumbled across the old bridge, and from thence past the railroad depot and out to a camp ground on the other side of the canal. These wagons were mostly drawn by four horses, though there were some mule teams among them. Dust was the prevailing feature of the vehicles, from the ears of the horses to the hat rims of the teamsters. Some of the wagons were filled with hay and some with tents, while from many peeped the black faces, grinning mouths and white teeth of contrabands, large and small, of both sexes. For several hours this wagon train completely filled Market-street, giving the spectators a far better idea of the dust, turmoil and fatigue of war than they could get in any other way.

At this hour Harrisburgh is considered "safe," though telegraphic advices may tell you that the delusive tale is untrue ere this is in print. Trains are running as usual on the railroads; Democratic politicians are drinking at the hotel bars, and the regular routine of night life at the Capital is in full progress as I sign myself, E. C. W.

AN OFFICIAL ORDER.

Col. EMLEN FRANKLIN, commanding the defences of Lancaster County, has issued an order directing the citizens to report at various localities. It concludes thus:

"Citizens equipped and ordered as above are designed for the defence of the county, and may arrive at the place of rendezvous singly, in squads or companies, and report to the commanding officer of the line, who will report the same direct to the officer commanding defences.

As the honor and safety of Lancaster County depends upon a prompt obedience to this order, the commanding officer earnestly trusts that it may be forthwith respected."

THE PITTSBURGH FORTIFICATIONS.

From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, 17th.

Work on the city fortifications was vigorously prosecuted yesterday, and by Saturday, at the furthest, the more important works will be ready to receive their guns. There are two forts being erected on Herron's Hill, and both are rapidly approaching completion. This hill is the highest point of ground, we believe, west of Greenburgh, and the works being erected upon it will command all the other forts within range. The larger work will be named "Fort Herron," out of respect to the late Col. HERRON, from whom the hill takes its name, and the smaller "Fort Anderson," in memory of the late Col. ANDERSON, of Manchester. The works beyond the cemetery are also progressing finely. These works are located on Negley's Hill, and not on Davis' Hill, as stated yesterday. The property belongs to Mrs. E. A. NEGLEY, grandmother of Gen. JAMES NEGLEY, and on the occasion of a celebration there some forty years since, received the name of Mount Independence, by which it has since been known. The celebration alluded to was gotten up under the auspices of Maj. WOLLEY, Commander of the Arsenal at the time. The hill was vocal with the booming of artillery during the day, and at night there was a grand display of fireworks, to witness which the entire population of the adjacent country turned out. The expenses of the celebration were defrayed by private subscriptions, and the affair was altogether one of the finest demonstrations of the kind which was ever seen in the neighborhood. Trying to fix the ground was known as Negley's Hill, having been for many years in possession of the NEGLEY family. The works on Coal Hill are also well advanced toward completion. The different working parties were visited by thousands yesterday, but owing to the excellence of the arrangements there was no interference with the men allowed, and the best of order prevailed. Several new works were laid out yesterday, and as soon as those now in hand are completed, others will be commenced. It is the intention, we believe, to cover the approaches to the city in such a way that it will be almost impossible to take it unless by regular siege.

NEW-YORK STATE REGIMENTS.

By order of Gov. SEYMOUR, the Sixty-fifth, Seventy-fourth, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth regiments of the Eighth division are to go to Harrisburgh, and also four companies of the Sixteenth regiment New-York State Volunteers, Sprague Light Cavalry.

THE MOVEMENTS OF LEE.

Resume of the Movements of the Rebel Army for the Past Two Weeks.

The Departure of Ewell and Longstreet from Fredericksburgh.

HILL'S CORPS LEFT TO DETAIN HOOKER.

The Rebel Plans Seriously Interfered with.

Lee's Army at Present Much Scattered.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

The following dispatch to this Bureau will be read with eager interest:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Thursday, June 18.

We can follow the course of the enemy through the last two weeks, as we think, fairly accurately. More than thirty days ago two brigades of what is now EWELL's corps, left Fredericksburgh by railroad. We could not learn where they went. TALIAFERRO's brigade was one. This brigade, composed largely of Maryland rebels, now turns up in the advance in the Shenandoah Valley. We can now easily conceive how a force of one division was thrown around by rail into the valley by way of Staunton. The residue of EWELL's corps moved for the valley by way of Culpepper and Front Royal about two weeks ago.

When TALIAFERRO got into the valley he found our forces too strong for him. He sent for help. EWELL supported him, and in the meantime SCHENCK was getting his cavalry ready to dash through the valley as soon as the valley was cleared.

Via the letter of an officer of CURWEN's battery, which I picked up on the battle field of the great cavalry fight, and printed with my report as follows:

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION,
CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: We have made another change of base. We left Dayton one week ago to-day, and after five days of marching, we encamped at this place. We have had two grand reviews of *five brigades of cavalry*, about 12,000 in number, under Gen. PLEASANTON. The first took place on Saturday, when we were inspected by Brig.-Gen. AUGUR, and we have now returned from the second, when we were inspected by Lieut.-Gen. ROBERT E. LEE in person. He was a fine-looking man, but very grayhaired. We are now in a battery numbering about *sixteen pieces*, under the command of Maj. BECKHAM. *Longstreet's division passed us on Saturday.* The Wise artillery was along. You can look out for some *small* fighting before a week. We are now about two miles from the Rappahannock, at Beverley's Ford. I expect, from the preparations that is being made, that we are going to make a *grand raid towards the Potomac, as soon as the valley is cleared.*"

You must excuse the shortness of this letter, as I have just returned from the review, and I feel tired from riding so much. Direct your letter to CURWEN's battery, JONES' cavalry brigade.

Please write immediately, as we may *leave in a couple of days.*

Your affectionate brother, J. M. D.

EWELL was then strong enough to attack MILROY, and endeavor to capture his whole command.

A week ago last Saturday, June 6, LONGSTREET's corps passed through Culpepper—*vide* letter above—and moved in the direction of Thornton's and Chester Gaps. A portion of it is possibly up to Front Royal and Ashby's Gap, but a small portion only. This corps pushed up to the support of EWELL, and is now undoubtedly in the valley. HILL's corps was left at Fredericksburgh. It seems to have been Gen. LEE's hope that the retention of one corps there would result in keeping even Gen. HOOKER's army in *status quo*, for HILL never moved a foot till HOOKER did.

On Saturday last, the 13th, HILL's corps began marching out, and on Monday, the last of his column, a battery of artillery, left the city.

Whatever may have been the plans and designs of LEE, there is not the least doubt but that they have been materially interfered with, if not partially foiled, by two or three energetic movements on Gen. HOOKER's part—to wit: PLEASANTON's sudden attack on STUART damaged him badly, exposed his designs, and completely discomfited him. His proposed raid did not take place, and it is supposed that all the cavalry that has entered Pennsylvania is under command of JENKINS or IMPORTER, or some other Guerrilla of that stamp. STUART's heavy force of cavalry is certainly not there. In a day or two we may know just where it is.

Another thing that damaged LEE's plans was MILROY's energetic defence of Winchester, which would naturally render LEE's approach to the Potomac very cautious in the face of unexpectedly serious resistance. As to the reported forces on the line of the Potomac, and just north of it, they are probably the advance guard of EWELL's corps, and after the occupation of Winchester, there was nothing more natural than that they should echo the line of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Williamsport, and nothing more natural than that they should cross it in force until the whole of their army was within supporting distance—which it is not to-day.

The present position of the enemy, comparing all my information, I believe to be this: LONGSTREET and EWELL, in the valley, near Winchester. HILL on the march between Culpepper and Chester Gap, (but he has hardly had time to get on the other side of the Blue Ridge. Lee may make, it is thought, use of these two movements—across the Potomac up toward Hagerstown, defending the passes of South Mountain on his right flank, or a sudden concentration in the Loudon Valley and the passage of the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, just where he crossed it last year. E. E. CROUNSE.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17.

The positions of the several corps of the Army of the Potomac are known in this City to-night, information from the southern side of the Potomac having been received up to half-past twelve o'clock to-day.

The whereabouts of Gen. LEE himself is not known, at least not publicly.

DEFEAT OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

Our cavalry yesterday encountered a portion of STUART's cavalry, whipped them, and captured two squadrons, including eight officers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

Information has officially reached here of a small skirmish yesterday at or near Aldie, between some of our cavalry forces and those of the enemy. The latter were forced to retire. Eight officers and between 60 and 70 men were, it is reported, captured by our forces.

Aldie is in Loudon County, ten miles southwest of Leesburgh, and in the gap between the Bull Run and Kittochten Mountains.

AFFAIRS IN HARRISBURGH.

The Panic—Preparations for the Rebels—A Paper Suppressed by Gen. Lee—Milroy's Wagon Train—The Democratic Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

The telegraph having been arbitrarily arrested by the Government I am obliged to rely on the mail and send you what notes I can by the afternoon mail. Harrisburgh has had a grand scare. Most of the people have sold or carried away their effects. Household furniture and all kinds of merchandise have been carried away by the wholesale, and it is almost impossible to buy the simplest thing. I could find but one shoe-store in the whole town that had not been stripped, and that was kept by a Philadelphia man who has *to come and attend shop himself*—all his clerks having gone off—some to the wars, and some to the seclusion of private life. The State Library has been removed, and all the records. Everything, the Republican newspaper, did not come out, as usual, this morning. The *Patriot and Union* did, and announced that its contemporary had been suppressed by Gen. LEE. A very good joke, but like many another word spoken in jest, it contains a good deal of truth. All the compositors in the *Telegraph* office are returned nine months' men. When they went out the proprietor promised to retain their situations. They had returned and got fairly at work when the present raid was commenced, and with one accord they rushed to the field, and are to-day across the river on duty. As there were ten in all, the unfortunate *Telegraph* was left utterly helpless, and it is not further from the truth than Democratic newspapers generally get, to say that Gen. LEE has suppressed the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*. It is supposed that an edition will come out this afternoon, as some of the men have been allowed to return to their cases; but they are genuine minute-men, and must leave at a moment's warning.

I can learn nothing new up to the present time (noon) about the position of the rebels. It is generally conceded that they are intrenching at Chambersburgh, but no one can make out that there are more than two thousand of them in all. Three prisoners have been brought in—two yesterday and one to-day. The two were taken about Marysville and Chambersburgh. The one was taken just this side of Greencastle, and says he was in company with one of his Generals on a reconnoitering expedition. The place selected for fortifying at Chambersburgh is McClure's Farm, which the rebels say is Government property. Whether they intend this as a joke or not I do not know, but they act very freely on the supposition, and have confiscated all the horses and such other property as they choose to use. The prisoners taken are not at all communicative, and will say nothing in regard to the force.

MILROY's whole wagon train arrived here in safety last evening. He lost only two wagons, one of which broke down and had to be left. There seems to be no doubt that the force he met was greatly superior to his own. He had three hundred wagons, which is equivalent to ten thousand men—allowing ten wagons to a regiment. Where are the rest of the 18,000 rebels that are said to have fought him? Are they scattered along the way from Chambersburgh back to where they crossed the Potomac, or have they withdrawn and joined Lee's army to fight HOOKER? A reconnoissance only can tell, and from what I can see I would think that a reconnoissance would be made very soon, perhaps to-day.

Everything is on the *qui vive*. Citizens in straw hats and linen coats are parading the streets with muskets, and learning the manual of arms, hundreds of officers are rushing to and fro, and, to my great grief, occupying all the rooms at the hotels. The railroad trains, both arriving and departing, are loaded down, and the whole town is in such a state of excitement that even Pennsylvania Dutch phlegm cannot resist the contagion. What will become of Harrisburgh when it relapses into its usual stupor the oldest inhabitant cannot imagine.

I cannot with propriety say anything about our forces, their number or position. I have, however, no fears. The emergency is provided for. Perhaps, by to-night there may be something reliable that will not be contraband. The New-York Seventh has not arrived, though several very enthusiastic individuals sat up all night to welcome it.

The Democratic Convention met in the Capitol at 11 o'clock. The members are very nervous. They are much disposed to hurry things, not liking much the probable proximity of the rebels. Nothing has been yet done that can indicate the character of the Convention. It was organized by the selection of GEORGE NEBLEDER as Chairman, and WILLIAM H. BUYAN as Secretary. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and then a lively debate sprang up as to whether the Committee on Resolutions should be appointed, and report after the Committee on Organization, which is the usual course, or before. In the latter case, everybody would have something to say, and I think the object of the motion is to give sundry and divers ambitious politicians an opportunity of defining themselves, and splitting hairs. Every member wants to show how easy and simple a thing it is to love your country and the Democratic party equally well. A certain repeat of the speeches would probably be very amusing in a comic almanac, but hardly worthy a place in the records of the State. The Committee on Organization was appointed and the meeting adjourned over until 3 o'clock without fixing any time for them to report. The debate will therefore continue on the opening, and the question is not settled. The nominees for President of the Convention are: HARVEY, the temporary Chairman, WM. KIMMS and R. BRUCE FERGUSON.

No passengers have yet arrived by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, though the train is due at 11 o'clock. When it does arrive we may get some information as to the condition of things in the vanquished territory.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

A Speedy Surrender of the City Considered Probable.

No Enemy in the Rear Within Thirty Miles.

HEADQUARTERS, WARREN HILL,
VICKSBURGH, June 13, via CAIRO, June 16.

A ride along the lines developed a change in the position of the enemy. Their batteries are silent on all sides, and there are only a few of their riflemen firing.

Our bombardment is kept up with continuous vigor. We have more guns in position.

Deserters coming into our lines to-day, report that the men and line officers are discouraged, and are only prevented from deserting by the hope that they may be honorably surrendered in a few days.

Gen. BLAIR's reconnoissance between the Yazoo and Big Black revealed no signs of the enemy within thirty miles. Every useful thing has been destroyed for fifty miles around.

BRECKINRIDGE is said to be at Jackson.

Our position is equal to 100,000 men.

HEADQUARTERS, WARREN HILL,
Sunday, June 14.

Nothing of importance has transpired for the last twenty-four hours. Friday our batteries slackened, and the enemy rarely replies. The rebels are believed to be erecting an interior line of works, and falling back. About 100 of the enemy are reported to be killed and wounded daily by our sharpshooters. Our wounded are well cared for in field-hospitals. The health and moral of the army are good.

Chaplain EADON, Superintendent of contrabands, is here, making arrangements to withdraw to a safe place a large number of negroes who have collected here.

Gen. OSTERHAUS holds the Black River Bridge without interruption.

Paymasters will commence paying the troops immediately. The prospects of the siege look brighter and brighter, and no fears are entertained for the result.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Great Activity in the Department—Gens. Keyes Conducting Aggressive Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 17.

The Yorktown *Cavalier*, of the 16th, says:

"Our most important local news is for the present contraband. Great activity prevails in the Department, and is particularly manifested in this command."

The following is a list of the deaths in the Nelson General Hospital:

Edgar Clark, Co. E, 142d New-York—June 11.
Warren Lee, Co. D, 142d New-York—June 11.
E. Tillson, Co. A, 142d New-York—June 16.
Geo. Stansbury, 144th New-York—June 16.

Two men of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York were shot last Sunday by bushwhackers, eleven miles above Williamsburgh. A number of the bushwhackers have been captured, and should be made examples of.

Maj.-Gen. KEYES is in front to conduct aggressive movements in person, and Brig.-Gen. KEYES is in command at Yorktown.

The British frigate *Rinaldo* sailed this forenoon. The propeller *Diamond State*, arrived from New-York for Washington, spoke United States steamer *Semiole* off Smith's Island at 4 P. M., 16th, steering S.S.E. All well.

The steamer *Columbia*, from Baltimore, arrived this afternoon.

The *Minnesota* has been practicing with her guns to-day.

The Norfolk Board of Trade waited on Gen. DIX this afternoon. The object of their mission has not yet transpired.

A Bold Performance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 16.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, ten rebel soldiers in citizens' dress, led by a rebel officer, came down the York and up the Pamunkey River to WM. BARKSLEY's store, paroled the guard and took away all the goods contained in the store. The neighbors acted as a guard for the rebels while they committed their depredations. Mr. BARKSLEY is an old resident of Virginia and a well-known Union man, formerly connected with the Quartermaster's Office in this Department.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

An Attack Feared at Columbus and Hickman—Steamer Fired Into.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 18.

Considerable excitement has prevailed at Columbus and Hickman for a day or two past in consequence of an expected attack by the rebels.

The steamer *Platte Valley* was fired into at Bradford's Landing on her way up. She was struck six times, one shot penetrating the ladies' cabin. One shot passed through the pilot-house, and two entered the hull where one exploded. A large number of musket and rifle balls also struck the boat. The barber and two soldiers were killed, and several passengers wounded. The boat was attempting to land for cotton, which was claimed by three passengers, who were evidently in collusion with the rebels. They were arrested here to-night.

From California.

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 17.

The Union State Convention organized at Sacramento to-day to nominate a Governor, three Congressmen and five Supreme Judges, all to serve under the amended Constitution. As the nominations by this Convention are deemed equivalent to an election, the excitement is intense. Ex-Congressman LOW and SARGENT are the opposing candidates for the Governorship. One or the other will be nominated to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 18.

F. F. LOW was nominated for Governor by the Union State Convention last evening, for a term of office of four years dating from the 1st of January next.

The Albany Strike.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 18.

There has been no disturbance among the railroad strikers to-day. A large number of them have resumed work.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A Raid by a Negro Regiment—Immense Destruction of Property—The Freedmen's Inquiry Commission—Gen. Hunter Relieved.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Saturday, June 13, 1863.

The effects of Gen. HUNTER's raid begin already to appear; the negro regiments prove signally that it was not only humanity, but practical foresight that determined their institution. The following is an account of a raid made lately by Col. MONTGOMERY and Capt. JOHN ADAMS, MONTGOMERY landed at Field's Point, and Tar Bluff, drove the rebels, who had erected there some defenses, followed up the river, burned the bridge at the town of Astepoo—a Summer resort—destroyed rice plantations, storehouses of rice [illegible] estimated amount of at least two millions of dollars, and brought off [illegible] negroes. The surprise was complete, interrupting without ceremony the social machinery of the Southern gentry. [illegible] tied to the stake to receive his lashes when the boats were descried, and the poor fellow, shouting "Yanks coming, Massa!" fled one way, and his master the other. Col. HAYWARD incontinently abandoned, leaving a fine horse for Col. MONTGOMERY, and a pair of silver-mounted holsters and pistols. The planters were filled with consternation, and could only say, as they looked in wonder upon "the black avengers," "Them audacious niggers!" The panic among the secesh invaders was unique, but indescribable. Families, parted for months and perhaps for years by a cruel system, now met to part no more. One old man went bowing to every white face, with streaming eyes and clasped hands, crying, "Bless de Lord, de day hab come at last—de day hab come at last!" And the day has indeed come at last; let every freeman hail it.

No sooner had this devoted adventurer slept after the first enterprise, before he planned and started upon another, his restless spirit seeming to be inspired by exercise. This time it was his purpose to take a permanent position upon St. Simon's Island, Florida, where last year Gen. HUNTER proposed to establish his experimental regiment—a most convenient base for operations upon the main, and a delightful spot at the mouth of the Altamaha, and associated with the former history of the coast. It was here that OGLETHORPE's contest with the Spanish Don of St. Augustine, and the problem of the very existence of the infant colony of Georgia were determined. It contains twelve plantations, and from Frederica—the old town built by OGLETHORPE—to the southern end of the island, is twelve miles long, mostly arable land, except the center, which, from sanguinary associations, is styled "Bloody Swamp." This again is to become a landmark of pioneer history, and a pivot for the lever of a better civilization, from which MONTGOMERY, at last accounts, with three gunboats, his own regiment, and some companies of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, (also negroes,) had sailed out, attacking and burning the town of Darien and capturing a schooner loaded with eighty bales of Sea Island cotton.

The people brought off by these raids fall at once under the humane influences of the New and Free South, encamped temporarily in tents about two miles from Beaufort, under the direction of the intelligent and devoted Superintendent, Mr. JUNE. As soon as possible, houses will be built for them, and the blessings of school and church and social example extended to them, also, in the manner which has so signally succeeded with the hundreds that, all over these islands, reflect from the fairest and blackest foreheads the happy light of the new régime.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Another—an incident significant of the profound interest and earnest notions that underlie the public mind upon this subject, and momentous of a policy vital at least to a class, and perhaps to the whole people, if there be truth in the saying that to secure the permanent well-being of our neighbor is the surest and shortest road to our own—a Commission has been appointed by the War Department, with instructions to provide a complete report, by personal examination of all the sources of information, to be hereafter presented to the Government. Upon the facts contained in this report, the wisdom of the nation will base legislation upon so grand a problem as the absolute change of state and the elevation of a people from primitive—nay, worse, the vicious—barbarism, that constitutes the dregs of a false civilization, to order, morality and religion. It is, indeed, a great undertaking, and needs to be appreciated, not only by those appointed to perform it, but also by the public for whom it is performed.

The members of the Commission are ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Indiana; Col. JAMES MCKAYE, of New-York, and Dr. HOWE, of Boston; but only Col. MCKAYE visited Port Royal. He was accompanied by Capt. GEO. W. NICHOLS, of Maj.-Gen. SAXTON'S Staff, and your correspondent, who was selected by reason of his familiarity with the Department, to do the clerical work. The investigation has been most thorough, and its results, I think I am not mistaken in believing, will be among the most important in declaring, first, the probability, and, second, the general plan of emancipating the fruits of emancipation to the moral, political and religious hygiene of the nation.

Facts were revealed by the investigation respecting these people—concerning their mode of life, their habits of thought, and the strong under-current of their former unhappy existence—of which I was entirely ignorant, notwithstanding my long residence at Port Royal. Col. MCKAYE's large experience at the Bar, his admirable tact, his sound judgment and perfect knowledge of human nature, eminently fit him for his work. His personal presence was sufficient to gain for him at once the confidence of the blacks, and they unhesitatingly opened up to his view the experiences of plantation life, that under Slavery they were always careful to conceal. Their testimony gives such a black record of South Carolina barbarism and cruelty, that its publication would astonish the people.

First—They are found immediately after release from bondage constituted entirely of family relations, resting upon the husband in the field, the family table being a thing unknown. Now, as the contrast, not only in the immediate neighborhood of example and teaching, but upon isolated settlements, and upon plantations, as if instinctively, they have turned to the fundamental principle, whose institution is perhaps the source of all others—the family—the root of the State.

Second—They had had no idea of marital relations. Girls innocently prostituted themselves, and it was the custom to pass out to change mates, according to fancy or the advice of owners, further of trading. But freedom has begun to recall forgotten purity. Man and wife, parent and child are already among them words of actual significance, and the beast has suddenly taken a human shape. Of course it would be useless in a letter to attempt to enumerate with any detail the points of light discovered by the Commission, but in the most general summary—

Third—From a religion little above fetish superstition—a religion without distinction—that, however prostitute, the girl immediately became "respectable" upon "joining the church," and lying was a vice quite as common as any virtue among church members—so subtly impressible are the sensibilities of this tropical people that no sooner has the sun of righteousness found for its normal medium an atmosphere—the atmosphere of freedom—that the barren soil, like a recovered swamp land, immediately blossoms and bears an unexpected variety and quality of loveliness. The impression of Northern parties, it would seem, was almost universally without eyewitness, that justice and worship, the two great commandments, could show fruit so quickly and remarkably. But are not the seeds already in the soil? The sun does but call them forth, and this is a tropic soil, and freedom's is indeed here a tropical sun.

One principal point of the investigation was as to the expediency of isolating the free blacks. With significant intelligence, these people themselves testify that they need the presence, example and advice of white men to prevent them from *sinking*. Their own idea seems to be to secure the education of sufficient of their own number in time to become their own teachers, but for the present, at least, their missionaries shall be white men.

This is imperfectly a sketch of the work done by the Commission at Port Royal. Eastern Virginia has already been visited, where the blacks were found indeed more "enlightened," but also more viciously degraded, for the Port Royal people are *primitive*. It is even suggested that the reason why so fine a harbor was so jealously neglected by Southern commerce was to reserve it for the commerce of a more profitable than legal traffic—the "black ivory" the eclipse and stigma with curses dark" of the Slave trade—the fact being that very few of these negroes are more than two generations removed from the native-born African. It is proposed next to visit the Departments of the West and Southwest, and afterwards the West Indies, Cuba, San Domingo and the Islands of the French—nay, for the most complete elucidation of the magnificent phenomenon, the transition of a people from bondage to freedom—the Russian emancipation system also will be most thoroughly reviewed and reported.

Such is this Commission. It is a sign that the authorities are indeed in earnest, and the startling light that they must shed upon the horrors of the "consummation of human villainies" will so rouse the true heart of the North that it will be an impossibility for a war between civilization and barbarism, freedom and slavery, nay, Heaven and hell, to end in adulterous compromise. As the people read they will cry "let the rivers flow red to the sea till every single drop of this damned blood ebb from the veins of my country." Life is little; the purpose of life is everything.

"Down let the shrine of Moloch sink,
And leave no altar for libation;
Nor longer let his idol drink
His daily cup of human blood;
And rear another altar there,
To truth and love and mercy given,
And Freedom's gift, and Freedom's prayer,
Shall draw an answer down from Heaven."

The Commission has been aided very greatly in its duties by Gen. HUNTER and the other military authorities of the Department. To Gen. SAXTON and Capt. HOWES, a member of his Staff, it is under special obligations. Capt. HOWES is a graduate of Harvard, and son of the Massachusetts Congressman. He is diligent, intelligent, courteous, and so admirably adapted and valuable in his service as to merit this prominent mention.

GEN. HUNTER RELIEVED.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER has a second time been relieved from the Department of the South, and returns, accompanied by his Staff, on the *Arago*.

The genuine regret which every man in the Department feels at the news of Gen. HUNTER's recall to Washington, is slightly tempered by the fact that his successor is Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE, their old comrade in arms, who conducted with marked ability the wonderful siege experiment that resulted in the reduction of Fort Pulaski. Whether Gen. GILLMORE will ever attempt to bring his engineering skill to bear with crushing weight upon Fort Sumter, I am unable to say; but for the present I am informed no movement in that direction is contemplated. It is more than likely that all the white soldiers in the Department will be sent to reinforce Gen. BANKS, and that the negro army will be intrusted with the protection of the sea islands. Brig.-Gen. STRONG, late Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, on the Staff of Gen. BUTLER during the rule of the latter in New-Orleans, will take command under Gen. GILLMORE.

Returning North with Gen. HUNTER, are Lieut.-Col. CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, and Major DUANE, Chief Engineer of the Staff. Col. HALPINE has been compelled, in consequence of a long-continued and painful affection of his eyes, to seek a respite of twenty days from the labors of his office. At the expiration of his leave he will return to his old post, unless the Government should determine to make him serviceable elsewhere. Major DUANE will return to his former field of labor with the Army of the Potomac. Dr. SUTTER, relieved from duty as Medical Inspector of the Department, also goes by the *Arago*, whose passenger list this time is numerously full. There will be few ladies left in the Department but those associated with the hospitals and the education of the contrabands.

The official notification of the removal of Admiral DUPONT has not yet been received from Washington. The general impression is, however, that it will arrive about the middle of next week on the corvette Tuscarora, with his successor, Admiral FOOTE.

H. J. WINSER.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE UNION CONVENTION.

Able Speech by Postmaster-General Blair.

A complete report of the speech delivered before the Union Convention in Concord, N. H., on June 17, by Postmaster-General BLAIR, has reached us. After returning thanks for the kind greeting which had been extended him, Mr. BLAIR alluded briefly to the political conflicts which had preceded the rebellion. He showed how the Slavery question had been used to mould and control the policy of the Government, and said that, although very many of the people of the North disapproved the Compromise measures of 1850, they accepted them as a reality. So strong was the feeling in New-Hampshire against disturbing it, that Mr. HALE, who had refused to approve it, considered his career closed, and had determined to remove to this City to enter upon the practice of the law when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise determined him to remain. Mr. BLAIR proceeded:

THE FUTURE.

So much for the past. I draw no unfavorable augures from it for the future. The self-reliance of the American people—the grand feature which distinguishes them among nations—is visible throughout this contest, and remains unshaken to secure our power and freedom. Look over the earth and you will see an Emperor here, an autocrat there, an omnipotent Parliament representing an upper class, a hereditary King—the instrument of a regency of Princes with a necessary army at their back, disposing of the lives and fortunes of the multitude; in utter contempt of their feelings or opinions. Here we have before us an exhibition of the spirit that pervades, animates, gives impulse to everything that touches the interest of an American people, from the highest to the lowest; men of all parties are here, men of every religious sect, men of all conditions, all callings, all professions, and each of them contributes a share in creating the feeling and the public opinion which is to make or mar the welfare of a continent now stricken by civil war.

NO REVOLUTION.

Among any other than the American people, such a wide-spread civil war—mustering more than a million of men in arms—would portend revolution. Is there a man in this vast crowd who apprehends that the Constitutions, State and National, left us by our fathers, are to be changed in letter or in spirit, by this bloody struggle? Is there one who expects the result to be the retiring out of one President by ballots, and the installation of another—the breaking up of one form of government, and construction of a new one—the periodical catastrophe in revolutionary Mexico, or the permanent severance of one States and of the natural boundaries assigned by Providence to us as a nation? No loyal man anticipates such a revolution from this rebellion; none but bad, ambitious men, who would sacrifice popular institutions, secured by the best Government known to the world, to selfish designs, countenance the idea. The heartless faction of filibusters, North and South, who consider republican principles an abomination, desire to convert this war into which the Government has been drawn in defence of its existence, into a revolutionary convention for its subversion.

There are

TWO KNOTS OF CONSPIRING POLITICIANS

at opposite ends of the Union, that make Slavery a fulcrum, on which they would play see-saw with the Government, and willingly break it in the middle, and demolish it, to make experiments with the fractious reconstructional nutmegs to their desiring, which are only known as hostile to the well-balanced Constitutions inherited by our fathers. The Calhoun and Wendell Phillips Junios have both sought the accomplishment of their adverse ends by a common means—the overthrow of the Constitution. CALHOUN's shot would destroy every free principle, because repugnant to the perpetuity and propagation of Slavery universally, and, as the only safe foundation of good government—Phillips's school would subject all our systems of government to the guillotine of revolutionary tribunals, because they recognize the existence of different races—black and white, red and black—because they repudiate the idea of equality and fraternity in regard to citizenship that leads to produce this amalgamation, personal and political, which would make our government one of mongrel races, and because they authorize legislation, State and National, which may exclude them from taking root in the soil and government of the country. The white man has extruded the Indian race from dominion on this continent, its native born aboriginal inheritor—the African was introduced on it, not as its owner, or to give it law, but to be fed and receive law—and under this aspect, the white man has conquered and accommodated the constitutions of the country to his own condition—that of the ruling race. The ground which WENDELL PHILLIPS and his followers take, is not merely to alter the law and enfranchise the races held under it as inferior, to that holding the dominion by right of conquest, but to abolish the constitutions which recognize that right as established, and admit to equal participation those races hitherto excluded as inferiors.

THE TRUE PLATFORM.

The people who hold the sovereignty in the United States equally abjure the CALHOUN and PHILLIPS doctrine, both looking to a radical revolution to accomplish their opposing schemes. The platform of principles which put Mr. LINCOLN at the head of the Government explicitly denounced both, and every State paper from the hand of the President, referring to it, proclaims a policy at war with that of the partisans of CALHOUN on the one hand, and of PHILLIPS on the other. Providentially, the treason hatched under the incubation of CALHOUN has destroyed the whole progeny of mischiefs by means of which he sought to work the overthrow of the Government. Rebellion to overthrow the Constitution compelled the exertion of its War Power, under which has fallen in the rebel States that local institution employed by the assailants of the national system for its ruin. The bondage which rendered the slaves dangerous for this purpose, is declared by the President's proclamation to be broken, and if the arms of the United States can maintain its authority, the servitude which the Constitution once made it a duty to tolerate, now becomes, by the *fiat* of its War Functionary, the malady that must be thrown off for self-preservation. *The life of the Constitution is now the death of Slavery. The weapon used to destroy the Government is wrested from the hands of traitors and is a forfeit. The Slavery abolished under the operation of the rightful conquest of it is the substitution of our free Institutions. It was never be restored but through their subversion.* Into this practical issue CALHOUN's State Right doctrines resolve themselves. If the people of the United States constitute a nation—have a National Government and can maintain it, his so-called State rights, exerted to destroy it, conclude in treason.

THE WENDELL PHILLIPS SCHOOL.

To what better result do the abolition doctrines of WENDELL PHILLIPS come? Slavery is abolished, as I have shown, by the rebellion and its consequences—by the war and the constitutional means accorded to the Government for its defence. The abolition of Slavery does not content one class of Anti-Slavery men. The Wendell Phillips' school, to arrive at the consummation of their wishes, demand the same sacrifice that CALHOUN's prescriptent leaks war to obtain—the abolition of the Constitution of the United States. They insist that the different races on this continent, marked by the very terms of the Constitution and the laws made under it as subordinate to the white race asserting full sovereignty over this country, shall be elevated to equality with the race holding it by conquest and whose Constitution and laws specially on aim its appropriation to themselves. This amalgamation in races is more than a revolution in government. It is an attempt to make a fundamental change in the laws of nature and by decree to prevent the opposites of the human race create a hybrid nation. This will prove to be an impossibility. The red, white and black races have mingled very freely on this continent, but the hybrids gradually wear out, while the old stock preserves its original type. The French, from the infancy of discovery on this continent, intermarried with the Indian tribes—Let where is the French tribe of Indians to be found? They made the same experiment with the blacks in St. Domingo, and a mongrel race appeared for a time of various tints, but it is gradually vanishing. So the old Spanish blood that mixed with that of the Indians in Spanish America, has almost run out, and Indians and Spaniards are as incongruous with each other as in the beginning, and the fatal result of this attempted amalgamation is shown in the degradation of both races, and the instability of their Governments.

NO AMALGAMATION.

If the history of the world and the present aspect of both hemispheres did not make manifest the absurdity of the phrenic system of mixing the black and white races by the commandment of a common Government, and blending the two colors to make a third, or rather a piebald people of all colors, the repugnance of caste which has grown up in this country on the part of the white freeman to the black man—contrasted by his servile condition from his first appearance among us, as strongly as by his olive skin and curled hair—certainly shows that nothing short of insanity could hope to repeople, as the dominant, and, I might say, the domineering race, to such a conjunction. When the Northern free States have formed laws prohibiting the colored freedman from obtaining a foothold on their soil, upon what terms can it be supposed that the master race in the Slave States would consent to associate with negroes made free by the hand of war? They would see their State laws and their state rights, as they insist, set aside by the deprivation of their ownership in slaves. This would be just forfeiture. But while the free States of the North excluded from their borders the negro, avowing the abhorrent feeling of caste as an insuperable bar to the association on any terms, much less of equality, how could it be asked of the Southern States that this excommunicated race, surrounded by them as slaves, should be retained, nevertheless, among them and admitted as equals and as partners in political power, in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws even of the Northern States, which exclude them with the badge of inferiority and political disability. What would be the attitude of the Anglo Saxon and African toward each other in such relations produced by the triumph of the Free States over the Slave? Would the white man of the South live to bear subjugation to such fellowship? Would not the inextinguishable memory of wrongs on one side, and of admitted mastery on the other, marry patient acquiescence on either impossible? All the bloodiest revolutions of ancient and modern times have been those brooched by slaves against enslavers.

Our civil war, closing in the manumission of 4,000,000 of slaves, to take equal rank with 6,000,000 of enslavers, would be but the prelude of a servile war of extermination. Can any one doubt, that the military skill and desperation of the master race would reduce the negroes again to subjugation, unless the Freemen of the North made common cause with them against their white brethren? The bare statement of this complication makes it apparent that there can be no peace on this continent on the basis of the ultra Abolitionists who insist on the abolition of existing constitutions to establish negro amalgamation, liberty, fraternity and equality. Yet, I have long ago proclaimed myself unalterably the friend of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the African race, but not in this region, which is devoted by constitutions, laws and fixed usages, to the liberty, equality and fraternity of the race of pale faces. Such commingling of blood, or rather such intermixture of social, civil and political interests, between the white and black castes is unnatural and fatal to the welfare of both, and, therefore, impossible.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

The advocates of this hybrid policy know this, but they think the negro so ancillat to the selfish purposes of their political ambition that, like CALHOUN, they are willing to make him, as well as those who hold him in durance, the victim of their policy. I advocate the President's plan of saving both and ministering to their prosperity and to their elevation in their respective spheres to power and greatness as a people. This may be done by a gradual segregation of the two races, and colonization of the blacks on this continent and adjacent isles congenial to their natures. The old Roman policy of spreading their institutions and influence abroad in the world, by providing homes for new people drawn into the service, and whom it was not politic and safe to settle in Italy, should be adopted in favor of the unhomogenous dependent people of African descent, whom this war will throw upon the hands of the Government as freedmen. Many of them will enlist in the army—multitudes will be employed on the waste lands of the Government in providing for their subsistence. All should be drawn together for military employment, the Roman plan, but under the control of public officers, instructed in the business of self-government, self-defence and self-support, and when employed in the public service amply compensated. Thus, they would be in a state of probation while the Government would have opportunity to provide for their settlement in the suitable regions to which they are invited as colonists. When peace comes and this liberated multitude seek other employment than that servile one by necessity imposed, matters will render it more intolerable than the slave system, which, while it extorted labor without compensation, yet created such interest in the bodies of the slaves that they were cared for on economical principles, the Government must necessarily become their patron. Placed in this relation, the Government must provide them compensated employment, until they are ready to assume the character of an independent people. This might be done advantageously in the Southern States by opening tide ship canals those communications which the enterprise of individuals and the natural aqueducts of the Mississippi have to a great extent opened up from the great artery of our continent around the shores of the Gulf through the Hudson to the Lakes. What a glorious result of the war for North and South, especially the latter, would be this bond of commercial brotherhood—this interpolion of the waters of all our rivers and bays before they reach the Atlantic, and opening them up towards either out of the reach of the hostile navies that might endanger our commerce, or bring foreign power to the invasion of our homes! The great wall of China—the prodigious military highways through which Rome united her empire over Asia, Africa and Europe, were the works of populations where necessity placed them under the charge of the Government.

Upon which Rome he proposed to place the freedmen of the South, and then preparing them to assume the attitude of a self-governing nation, might be made to achieve to the United States, [illegible] their domestic peace and immunity from foreign intrigue.

THE ULTRA-HUMANITARIANS.

Instead of the mutual benefits which the President's plan proposes to draw out of our present adversity, by making the Anglo-Saxon race a nation in a fruitful congenial clime, protected in all their rights of our own race to fill their places, and putting an end to the anomalous chronic state of our institutions which destroy our peace, the ultra-humanitarians offer us—They profess as much philanthropy as the abstract, and such perfect impartiality in judging of human affairs that they seem to think the millennium come, and for us the lion and the lamb to lie down together. They would break up all constitutions, laws and usages, assuming that all antagonisms of interests, of prejudices, of passions, were at an end in a land of fetters and whips, of swords, guns and bayonets in the hands of six millions of incensed masters, and that four millions of their manumitted slaves might be safely trusted to their tender mercies. This is a practical illustration of the Wendell Phillips love for the downtrodden African.

But the Phillipsians probably do not expect the amalgamation, liberty, equality and fraternity theory to be acceptable to the present ruling class, but intend that the Northern white man, while rejecting it for himself, shall enforce it on the Southern white man. Unfortunately for this scheme, the Northern soldier insists becoming a Southern white man himself, and he wants the lands he redeems from nullification for himself and his posterity, and as an inheritance for his race.

The scheme is another birth of that monstrous philosophy which would have discovered the Slave States from the Union and delivered the negroes to perpetual bondage, for the pretence that the conscience of the North might no longer be burdened with responsibility for the crime of Slavery.

THE CONCLUSIONS.

All the propositions of the Abolition faction which is warring on the President come to these conclusions: destruction of the Constitution, and of the white and black races, or incessant wars after the example of the Moors and Spaniards, until the expulsion of the former from Spain. All the early patriots of the South—WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON, CLAY, and others—were the advocates of their emancipation and colonization. The politicos of the North concurred in the design. Is the faction now opposing it patriotic or philanthropic? Are they not rather like CALHOUN, working the negro question to accomplish schemes of selfish ambition, and after his method, making a balance of power party of a phalanx of deluded fanatics, keeping the Union and the public peace perpetually in danger, and seeking power in the Government through its distractions?

The author of the Declaration of Independence and his associates declared *equal rights* impracticable in society constituted of masses of different races. De TOCQUEVILLE, the most profound writer of the Old World on American institutions, predicts the extermination of the blacks, if it is attempted to confer such rights on them in the United States. It is obvious that an election would be but a mockery in a community wherein there could be no other than *black* and *white* parties. In such communities, reason and experience show that one or the other race must be the dominant race, and that democracy is impossible. It is not less obvious that the Phillips school than it is to be Calhoun school who concur in opposing the policy of Mr. JEFFERSON, adopted by the President, intended to effectuate the design of our fathers to establish popular government. They concur in pressing here the antagonism of races, and only differ in looking to different races to give them power. The result of this antagonism, so far as popular government is concerned, would be the same if either could succeed in their schemes, and you would scarcely have more than a nominal one. The war waged by JEFF. DAVIS, as the leader of the slave power, and WENDELL PHILLIPS, as the leader of the enfranchised blacks. But neither can succeed. Even the Calhoun scheme, matured through so many years of intrigue by men versed in public affairs, and attended with a temporary success, is a failure as a governing contrivance, though potent still to spread ruin widely through the land, and especially to desolate the homes of his deluded followers. The Phillips scheme is the dream of visionaries wholly unskilled in government, and will be a failure from the start. He may in turn make victims of the negroes, as CALHOUN has of their masters. But I think not. They are not ambitious of ruling white men and will, I believe, be contented to set up for themselves in some neighboring and congenial clime on the plan of JEFFERSON and LINCOLN. Here is the real issue with the President. Emancipation is a fixed fact. What next? Shall we take PHILLIPS for a guide or JEFFERSON and LINCOLN? The people will, I am sure, answer wisely.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

New Excitements—A Railroad Scheme in the Legislature—The Failure to Agree Upon an Adjournment—Gov. Yates' Proclamation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 12, 1863.

There seems to be no end to our excitements. That caused by the suppression of the *Times* had not died away before another came in the shape of a railroad bill, which had been smuggled through the Legislature somehow, and which proposed to occupy our principal business and residents' streets with horse railways. As soon as the matter became public, it aroused the indignation of all parties, and for a few days the excitement was general, and rather intense among the residents of some of the streets interested. It was gotten up by a few lawyers of the Copperhead school, and would have been a "big thing" had not Gov. YATES stood in the way. The majority in the Legislature passed it as a party measure. In the hurry of business it was read by its title only, which being "The Wabash Railroad," as read by the Clerk, who, for a consideration, undoubtedly omitted the "Horse," and as it had been introduced by a Senator from the southeast part of the State, our members thought, as a matter of course, that it related to a proposed road in the Wabash River country, instead of our Wabash-avenue. In the House, although its character was better understood, it passed—all the Democrats and a few Republicans voting for it. It was a swindle equal to your Broadway scheme, and would have been worth a million of dollars to the few names in the charter.

While this was in its height, came a dispatch that the two Houses failing to agree as to an adjournment, the Governor had prorogued the Legislature to the first of January, 1864. Of course, this created a new excitement, and no little rage among the extreme partisans of the majority, who were thus summarily sent to their homes. We heard much about arbitrary power, violation of the Constitution, &c., &c., after the usual manner of Copperheadism; on last evening a mass meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall to indorse the action of the Governor, and to thank him for intermoding to protect the rights of our citizens. The meeting was largely attended. Hon. MARK SKINNER presiding. Several excellent speeches were made and strong resolutions adopted. Among the speakers was Adjt.-Gen. FULLER.

Some are disposed to condemn the Governor's action as unnecessary, and tending to add fuel to the flame of excitement already raging—regarding the Legislature as more likely to disgust the people than to do any permanent injury. This number is few, however, among loyal men. The great mass hearty approve of his exercise of his constitutional power, in ridding the State of a mischievous public nuisance—for such the Legislature has proved itself to be. We are waiting now, patiently, to see what the next excitement will be. As our Provost-Marshals officers—now fully organized and ready to go to work—are looking for a little trouble from that quarter. Already enrolling officers have been set upon by mobs of Irish women, and it is expected that the experiment will be repeated, and continued until an example is made of some of the rioters.

The Canal Convention has passed out of memory, if one may judge from the general silence that prevails in regard to it.

Negro Troops in Pennsylvania.

AN ORDER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, June 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 43.—Whereas, information has been received from the War Department that the state will receive credit for all enlistments of colored men who may be mustered into the United States service as Pennsylvania troops, under the authority of the War Department, and that no credit can be allowed for individuals who leave the State, and are mustered into organizations elsewhere; it is ordered,

First—All persons are prohibited from raising colored volunteers in Pennsylvania, otherwise than under the authority of the War Department to recruit in Pennsylvania.

Second—The people of color in Pennsylvania are forbidden to enlist in or attach themselves to any organization of colored volunteers to be furnished from other States.

Third—All magistrates, district attorneys and officers of the Commonwealth are required to arrest and prosecute all persons, their aiders and abettors, who, under any pretended authority, shall enlist colored volunteers for any brigade, regiment, battery, or company to be furnished from other States, or who shall advertise and open, or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, excepting under the authority of the War Department, to recruit in Pennsylvania, so that such offenders may be brought to justice.

By order, A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjut.-Gen. P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval.

ADMIRAL FOOTE'S ILLNESS.

Late yesterday afternoon Rear-Admiral FOOTE was in a very critical condition at the Astor House. All visitors, save a few family friends were excluded.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND CAPT. CRAVEN.

On Monday last the Secretary of the Navy ordered the Naval Retiring Board, which had adjourned to give place to the Gilmore Court of Inquiry, to reassemble at the Marine Barracks. Commodore NICHOLSON, Commodore MERVINE, Commodore BREESE, and Capt. EWEL were present. The case of Capt. THOS. CRAVEN was immediately brought before the Board, that officer's promotion having been suspended in consequence of some difficulty between himself and Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT. The proceedings of the Board in the case have been forwarded to Washington, and yesterday Capt. CRAVEN left this City for Port Royal to relieve Capt. TURNER in command of the Iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, now at Port Royal. The difficulty between the two officers mentioned occurred in passing the Vicksburgh batteries.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT UNION.

The United States steamer *Union* sailed from this port yesterday for the rendezvous of the South Atlantic squadron. She had on board a large cargo of stores and provisions, a very heavy mail, and a few passengers, none of them above the rank of Lieutenant, save Capt. CRAVEN. As the *Union* can steam fourteen miles an hour, it is a wonder in naval circles why she was not sent after the *Alabama*.

ADMIRAL PAULDING IN THE HARBOR.

Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, Commander of the New-York Naval Station, accompanied by Hon. J. CRAIG, Clerk of the Senate, the Ex-Secretary of the Interior, and other notable personages, proceeded in the Commandant's barge to inspect the forts in the vicinity of the harbor. Admiral PAULDING is one of the members of the Harbor Commission.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following vessels have been offered to the Government:

	Price.	Party.
A. H. Bowman	$35,000	R. A. Flood, Troy, N. Y.
Honduras	8,000	Robt. Helmsey, New-York.
Steam Propeller	7,500	
Nellie Rusk (charter)	400; value, $80,000	

NORMAN WIZER proposes to deliver an armed transport at New-York by July 25, for $42,500, and pay all expenses of crew, coal, insurance, &c.

Commencement of the Rutgers Female Institute.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the twenty-fourth annual commencement of the Rutgers Female Institute was held at the the Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Madison avenue, HENRY M. PINEOS, President of the Institute, presiding. The church was crowded with the friends of the pupils, who, as the President of the Institute was awarding the testimonials and diplomas, threw bouquets to the pupils, with the evident intention of seeing how near they could come to the President without hitting him.

The exercises were commenced by a prayer by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., after which the various Committees handed in their reports, which were as follows:

The Committee appointed to examine the composition of the Third, Second and First Divisions of the Academical Department, under the management of Miss HARRIET A. HAWKINS, Principal, and Miss CORNELIA E. HIGGINS, Assistant, awarded the

First Honor in the Third Division to Miss Mary J. Whetmore; Second Honor, Miss Addie L. Moore.

Second Division, Academical Department—First Honor, Miss Lizzie M. Moore; Second Honor, Miss Annie E. Mump.

First Division—First Honor, Miss Clara M. Purviance; Second Honor, Miss Jennie L. Baker.

The committee appointed to criticise the compositions of the Junior Class, Collegiate Department, under the charge of Miss JEANIE H. REID, awarded the first honor to Miss Helen Bushnell; second honor, Miss Mary E. Redfield.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon the compositions of the second and first middle classes, Collegiate Department, under the charge of Miss E. C. MATTIE, awarded the first honor, second middle class, to Miss Mary E. Quinn; second honor, Miss Maria Freeborn.

First Middle Class—First honor to Miss Fannie Rankin; second equal honors to Miss Anna Jenny, Miss Fanny Hoskins and Miss Matilda Hubbell.

The Committee on the Senior Class Compositions award First Honor, Miss Sarah J. Young; Second Honor, Miss Amelia J. Haight; Third and equal Honors, to Miss Helen G. Pope, Miss Lizzie Crombie, Miss Delia J. Williams, L. Emma Dodge, Miss E. Louisa Belknap and Miss Hannah J. Youngs.

The Committee on Penmanship awarded honors to members of the class in the Preparatory Department, as follows:

Second Class—First Honor to Sophia Woodworth. First Class—First Honor to Clara Cunningham.

To members of the Academic Department:

Third Division—First Honor to Angeline P. Bruner. Second Division—First Honor to Minnie M. Thompson. First Division—First Honor to Emma Barnes.

To members of the Collegiate Department:

Junior Class—First Honor to Miss Eliza J. Potter. Second Middle Class—First Honor to Miss Annie Hoover. First Middle Class—First Honor to Miss Matilda Hubbell.

The Committee of Ladies appointed by the Trustees to examine and pronounce judgment upon the specimens of needle-work furnished by the pupils of the Preparatory Department and Academic Department, award the following honors: Third Class, Preparatory Department—First Honor, Rosa Nairne. Second Class, Preparatory Department—First Honor, Lizzie Meday. First Class, Preparatory Department—First Honor for plain needle-work, Minnie Lynes.

The Committee awarded the following honors to pupils in the Academic Classes: Third Class, Academic Department—First Honor for best plain work, Mary E. Cunningham; First Honor for best fancy piece, Kate Astens. Second Class—Best plain work, Annie E. Knapp; First Honor for best fancy work, Christine Schmidt. First Division, Academic Department—First Honor for best plain work, Clara M. Purviance; First Honor for best fancy work, Emma A. Pierce.

The Committee appointed to examine the drawings and paintings, by the pupils, awarded honors as follows: First Honor, Florence M. Mayer; Second Honor, Beulah S. Bates; Third Honor, Elizabeth McCrosley. The productions of Fannie Hoskins and Margaret E. Mayer were pronounced excellent.

After the reading of the reports the members of the graduating class were addressed by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D. At the conclusion the President of the Institute presented them with their diplomas. Annexed is a list of the graduates:

Emily Beach, E. Louisa Belknap, Evelyn L. Beals, Frederica E. Cecil, Abby D. Cobb, Lizzie Crombie, L. Emma Dodge, Amelia J. Haight, Matilda A. La Rue, Helen G. Pope, Laura Stillwell, Sarah F. Toms, Ida Tuttle, Delia J. Williams, Sarah J. Young, Hannah M. Youngs.

Commencement of New-York University.

The annual commencement of the New-York University took place yesterday, at Niblo's Theatre. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS, Chancellor of the University, presided, and around him upon the stage were seated, beside the faculty, Rev. Drs. ROGERS, COX, McLEOD, STEARNS, VERMILYEA, Rev. Mr. BURR, Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, J. C. VERDENCK, Esq., R. C. BENEDICT, Esq., District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, Judge BOND, of Baltimore, and others. As usual, the theatre was crowded with a fashionable and intelligent audience, composed in great part of lady friends of the students. The music was by the Seventh Regiment Band.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Chancellor, following which, the Latin salutatory was delivered by CHAS. H. LEVERE, of Jamaica, L. I., and an English salutatory by D. S. MASON, of Jersey City. The remaining orations by the Graduating Class were as follows: "The Fallen," by JAS. B. BURNETT, of Newark, with special allusion to AARON BURR and other traitors to their country; "Religion and Civil Government," by CORNELIUS VAN RIPER, of Belleville, N. J.; "Earth's Cathedrals," by WM. C. BAIRD, of Yonkers; "The Ideal Life," by J. FREDERICK DRIPPS, of this City; "Intervention," by GEO. W. ROBINSON, of Flatbush, L. I.; "Man's Aim and God's Purpose," by A. J. STEAD, of Astoria; "Nation and the Church," by JOS. J. STEVENSON, of this City; "Liberty of the Soul," by THOS. CORNELIUS; "The Influence of the Reformation," by A. JACKSON PARK; "The Common Place," by JAS. R. DUNKERLY; and "The Destiny of Our Country," by HENRY T. WILLIAMS. The valedictory was delivered by SEYMOUR HEPBURNSON, of Hempstead, L. I. The ability displayed in the general orations was fill up to the average, and the young orators were received in the most flattering manner by the audience. At the close of the valedictory the degree of A. B. was conferred upon the following gentlemen composing the graduating class:

William C. Baird, Yonkers; Charles R. Barnes, Jersey City; James B. Burnet, Newark, N. J.; Thos. Cootman, New-York; John R. Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.; Frederick Dripps, Jersey City; James Graham, New-York; Skidmore Hendrickson, Hempstead, L. I.; Hamilton B. Holmes, Brooklyn; Chas. H. Ludlum, Jamaica, L. I.; Daniel S. Martin, New-York; A. Jackson Park, Ryegate, Vt.; George W. Rob

troller Robinson, A. R. Low, J. D. Nicholson, W. H. Dosen and two other Trustees were present. J. B. Seymour, Esq., will be in attendance to-morrow, when the Board will be organized.

A proposition was presented from the Common Council of Syracuse for the location of the "Home" near that city. They propose to donate the large and completed building near the Idiot Asylum, together with fifty acres of land, in all valued at $60,000; and state that the building is now capable of accommodating from 500 to 700 persons.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held Wednesday afternoon, whither the Board proceeded on their annual tour of inspection.

The following is the regular statement:

No. of emigrants arrived to June 10, 1863				52,265
No. of emigrants arrived since to June 17, 1863				3,162
Total				55,427
To same date in 1862				27,417
	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
No. Inmates in Institution, W. I.	702	692	884	711

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863		$17,764 19
Aggregate receipts to June 10, 1863	$111,499 47	
Received since to June 10, for commutation of passengers, &c.	7,260 00	—118,759 47
Total		$136,503 26
Disbursements as per previous account to June 10, 1863	$98,618 18	
Payments June 10	19,375 00	—$117,993 18
Balance in Bank		$18,510 07

New Artillery Regiment.

A new regiment of heavy and light artillery is now about being organized by authority from the War Department, also from his Excellency the Governor. It is to be commanded by Col. Clarence A. Seward and Lieut.-Col. J. P. Morrison, both officers of experience in the field. This regiment is for the Department of North Carolina, commanded by Gen. J. G. Foster. The attention of all who desire to serve their country is invited to the call of the Colonel, whose headquarters are at No. 501 Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in Seventh-avenue.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a grocery store occupied by Andrew Clark, No. 332 Seventh-avenue. The damage to stock was about $600. The building is owned by Mrs. Tieman. The damage to it is about $500; insured in the Columbia Insurance Company for $2,500.

Williamsburgh.

New Fire Districts.—Chief-Engineer Jennings has promulgated the following as district duty for the various Companies of the Fire Department of Brooklyn, (E. D.,) to take effect June 24:

First District—Engines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11; Hose Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7; Hook and Ladder Nos. 1 and 2.

Second District—Engines Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; Hose Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9; Hook and Ladder Nos. 1 and 2.

Third District—Engines Nos. 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12; Hose Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8; Hook and Ladder Nos. 1 and 2.

Fourth District—Nos. 4, 6, 7, 9, 12; Hose Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8; Hook and Ladder Nos. 2 and 3.

Fifth District—Engines Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; Hose Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9; Hook and Ladder Nos. 1 and 2.

Sixth District—Engines Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 13; Hose Nos. 2, 6, 8, 9; Hook and Ladder Nos. 2 and 3.

General alarm for the Eastern District, seven strokes of the bell. A general alarm for the city as heretofore.

THE CITY GOVERNEMNT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....Thursday, June 18, 1863. One O'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Bill of Sunday Times for advertising, amounting to seventy dollars and eighty cents.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the New-York Sunday Times for the sum of seventy dollars, for publishing sundry reports of the Common Council, &c., previous to the fifteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of property owners for grading and regulating Eighty-first-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Memorial of Nathan & Robert N. Eldridge relative to their stand in Washington Market.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

By Alderman Long—

Bill of Stetson & Co. for furnishing dinners to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Sixth regiments, on their return from the war, amounting to nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resignation of Charles E. Lowe as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon Alderman Boole presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That William W. Burnham be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Charles E. Lowe, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Barrow-street, from Washington-street to the North River, be flagged and reflagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to let, on terms most advantageous to the City, the premises now occupied by Hose Company number Thirteen, when said Company shall be placed in possession of a new location.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Fifty-first-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor January third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, permitting William K. Peyton, number two hundred and seventy-four Bowery, to keep goods in front of his store, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jacob Rogers to continue the gas lamp in front of his premises number four hundred and sixty-two Broome-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, The sweepers of the public markets are now receiving a monthly salary of twenty-five dollars; and

Whereas, Owing to the great advance in the price of all the necessaries of life, such compensation is insufficient to maintain and support their families; therefore

Resolved, That the compensation of the sweepers of the public markets be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of thirty-five dollars per month each; and be it further

Resolved, That inasmuch as the appropriation for the employment of the attaches of the market is not sufficient to pay the amount of the proposed increase, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to pay the increased salary authorized by the foregoing resolution from the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Whereas, A resolution was approved May fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, appropriating the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to Nathaniel Lockwood, for pay for extra work done and materials furnished in the erection of house for Engine Company number Forty-one, which the Comptroller declines to pay, on the ground that no appropriation was designated from which said amount should be taken; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nathaniel Lockwood, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being in full for extra work done and materials furnished in the erection of house for Engine Company number Forty-one, the same to be charged to appropriation for Fire Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

And was directed to be submitted to the Board of Councilmen this evening for concurrence.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to George Kerstein, to keep a small stand in front of the premises number three hundred and eighty-one Eighth-avenue, with the consent of the proprietor of the premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolution, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Hecker and Brother to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises on Cherry and Water streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Sixty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and a space four feet wide flagged through the sidewalks thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee of Conference on the part of this Board be discharged from the further consideration of ordinance to appoint an additional Deputy Collector of City Revenue, &c., the Board of Councilmen having concurred in the action of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Nineteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space of four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, where not already done, in Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag sidewalk in front of number four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and fifty Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, nominating George W. Blunt as City Inspector, in the place of Daniel E. Delevan, whose term of office has expired.

Alderman Farley moved that such nomination be rejected.

Alderman Froment moved that the nomination be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Froment—1.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

The motion to reject such nomination was then carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting communication from Gen. Ward B. Burnett, relative to the recruiting service.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector relative to a dumping ground.

In connection therewith Alderman Hardy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements with the lessee of the dock at the foot of East Twenty-third-street to obtain possession of such portion thereof as may be requisite for the use of the City Inspector, which said portion is hereby set aside for that purpose.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the Clerk of the Board be directed to furnish the proceedings, as hitherto, to the papers authorized by this Board or the Common Council to publish the same.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, Jeremiah, Masterson—4.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Heath, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, such amount to be in full for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as Inspector of Wells and Pumps.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of returns made by the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, of their receipts from February one to May thirty-one, inclusive.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, transmitting resolution of Board of Engineers against steam or hand fire-engines being granted to hose companies.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Fire Department.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, grade, &c., Seventy-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag, &c., Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Special Committee on selecting site for the erection of buildings, &c., and leasing ground to the American Institute, presented a report.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to make the necessary alterations and repairs to the house of Hose Company number Fourteen, the same to be done without contract, at an expense not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Alderman Hardy presented the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for making extension of and necessary alterations and repairs to the house of Hose Company number Fourteen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting resolution that the wages of the laborers under the keeper of the City Hall be increased to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, to take effect from the approval of the resolution by His Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Nineteenth-street, from the Sixth to the Tenth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson—12.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents be donated the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to enable them to pay sundry assessments against their property, southwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the resolution of the Board of Trustees of said Corporation for said amount, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the necessary alterations and additions made to the house of Hose Company number Twenty-four, the work to be done as hitherto, for convenience, and without advertising for estimates, or contracting therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Henry moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to cause the necessary legal proceedings to be taken to widen Vestry-street, on the northerly side, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-street, in accordance with a map now on file in the Register's office.

Which was laid over.

Alderman McCool moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution that permission be given to Michael Dunn[illegible] to place a sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and eighty-eight Grand-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Long—8.

Resolution that permission be given to Charles J. Morrell to place a barber's pole in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-six Fourth-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that permission be given to Thomas Skinner to curb, gutter and flag Fifty-sixth-street and Twelfth-avenue, at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(By Board of Councilmen amended by adding thereto the words "the same to be done within ninety days," and as amended adopted.")

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Thomas Farrell to occupy stand on the southeast corner of Broadway and Pine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of John McGuire, for extension of time on contract for regulating Fifth-avenue.

(By Board of Councilmen, prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for a suitable lot of ground for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-one, the same to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Hester, Elizabeth, Bayard, and Cherry streets.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Alderman Mitchell, Ottiwell, Long—4.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley—12.

(Alderman Froment was here called to the Chair.)

Alderman Farley moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken on adjournment.

Alderman Boole moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Boole, Froment, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—5.

Resolution, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the German St. Luke's Church, two hundred and forty feet west of Eighth-avenue, in Forty-third-street, south side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson, Froment, Farley—4.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the twenty-second instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 2961, 2965, 2815, 3281, 3187, 3225, 3283, 3223, 3273, 3375, 3911, 3793, 2913, 3612. *Part II.*—(Short causes.) *Casey vs. Babcock*, Nos. 2204, 3630, 3850, 3834, 3798, 3608, 3274, 2870, 2063½, 3276. *Part III.*—Nos. 2659, 1717, 2367, 2848, 1184, 929, 1834, 2747, 89, 2916, 1641, 44¾, 45, 46, 152, 154, 153, 173, 2303, 174.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 248 and 157.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday June 23, 1863. *Part II.*—Nos. 2286, 2016, 1324, 1504, 2268, 1734, 2328, 2355½, 1810, 1710, 2338, 1350, 2246.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

Suit for Slander—A Third Party Charged with Breaking a Marriage Contract.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Rosa Schwartz vs. Isaac Dies.—This was an action to recover of the defendant for an alleged slander, by reason of which an engagement of marriage was broken off between the plaintiff and one Simon Jacobs.

It was alleged that the defendant told Jacobs that the plaintiff had given birth to a child; also, that he had told others the same thing. Jacobs became in consequence of the statement, as alleged, indisposed to marry the plaintiff, and hence the suit.

The defendant did not appear in person or by counsel.

The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $750.

F. H. B. Bryan for plaintiff.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

COPYRIGHT OF CASEY'S TACTICS.

David Van Nostrand vs. Frank McElroy et al.—In this case—which was brought by the plaintiff as publisher of *Casey's Infantry Tactics*, to restrain the defendants from publishing the *National Guard Manual*, as being an infringement upon their copyright—the Judge this morning rendered a decision, restraining them publishing it "with the letter of Adjutant-Gen. Sprague thereto prefixed," but not restraining them from publishing it without the letter.

LIBEL—DEMURRER.

Levi B. Vilas vs. Jay Cadwell Aberly.—This was an action for libel, the plaintiff claiming $25,000 damages. The defendant put in ten pleas, to eight of which the plaintiff demurred specially. The Court held the demurrers well taken and sustained them all.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Clark vs. Rock.—Order to show cause with stay denied.

Rawls, et al. vs. Carr.—Motion granted, stay to exceed thirty days.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 18, 1863.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou....105¾	500 Hudson R. R.....119
5,000 do....105¾	700 do....118¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, '71 Cou. 95¾	150 do....s10. 118
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg. 103¾	200 do....118½
11,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.	200 do....118¾
N. Oct. & Apr....106	200 do....b30. 119
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c....101	900 do....b30. 119½
30,000 do....New 98¾	200 do....b30. 119½
1,000 do....98¾	600 do....b30. 119¾
5,000 U. S. D. Notes....143	100 do....b10. 119
5,000 Ky. State 6s....105	50 Har. Railroad....69½
6,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81....109	1100 do....70
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '79. 106	500 do....70½
2,000 Virginia St. 6s....65	200 do....70½
10,000 N. C. St. 6s....65	600 do....71
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....69¾	100 do....s10 70
15,000 do....69¾	200 do....72
1,000 Mo. 6s, is. to H. &	1000 do....s10 73
St. J. R....67	1100 do....73¾
20,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C. 35	1100 do....b10 74
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s....101½	700 do....76
2,000 Er. 3d M. Bs. '83. 112½	1000 do....s10 76
1,000 Hud. R. Bs. '67....105	100 do....b10 76½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M....101½	180 Reading R....103
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr 95	300 do....103¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M....87½	500 do....b30. 103¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d....60	100 Mich. Cen. R....110
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M....93	650 Ill. Cen. C. R. S....100¾
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M....119	200 do....s30. 100¾
5,000 Clev. & P. 3d....90	400 do....101
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. 53	1100 M. S. & N. I. R....69¾
50 Merchants' Bank....108¾	100 do....s10 69¾
10 Bank of N. Amer....108	100 do....s10 69¾
60,000 Amer. Gold....143¾	100 do....b30 70¼
55,000 do....143¾	200 do....b15 70
35,000 do....143¾	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S....114
60,000 do....143¾	5 do....113
100 Canton Co....28¾	200 Clev. & P. R....83¾
35 Am. Coal Co....56	300 do....83¾
50 Bucks Co. L. Co....1¼	600 do....83¾
50 Wyom. V. Coal Co. 75	600 do....83
50 do....74½	400 do....s30 83
100 do....74½	200 do....s30 83½
400 Pacific M. S. Co. b30. 180	150 Gal. & Chi. R....96¾
150 do....s30. 179	50 do....s10 96¾
50 do....179¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. b30. 109
100 do....179	200 do....108¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R....118	100 do....108
100 do....117¾	100 do....s30 107¾
100 do....117¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R. b30 95¾
100 do....s10. 117½	300 do....95¾
100 do....b30. 118	450 Mil. & Pr. Du C....55
100 do....b30. 118	400 do....b30 56
100 do....b10 118	300 do....b10 56
100 do....s15 117½	50 do....55½
50 Erie R. Pref....102¾	300 do....s10 54½
200 do....102½	100 do....s10 54½
200 do....102	100 do....54½
150 do....c 102½	13 do....53
1000 Erie Railway....93	100 P., F. W. & C....70
350 do....93½	350 do....69½
50 do....s30 93½	200 Alt. & Ter. H. R....43
500 do....93½	100 do....42½
200 do....s10 93¾	200 do....43
100 do....b15 93¾	100 do....b30 43
100 do....93½	100 Chic. & N. W. R....30½
100 Harlem R. Pref....92	200 do....30¾
100 Nor. & Wor. R....91	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou....105¾	2200 Harlem R....77
7,000 do....105¾	100 do....b30 78
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	700 do....78
Notes, Oct. & Ap'l....106	300 do....s30 78
42,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C....101	400 do....78½
10,000 do....New 98¾	100 do....b15 79
20,000 do....New 98¾	300 do....78½
40,000 Amer. Gold....144¼	200 do....79
5,000 do....144¾	1000 do....78½
40,000 do....144½	100 do....b10 78½
250 Cumb. Coal Pref....23¾	100 Harlem R. Pref....91
50 Quicks. M. Co. b30 44	100 do....b30 91½
100 do....42	22 Mich. Cen. R....110
100 Canton Co....28	300 M. S. & N. I....70
100 do....27¾	300 do....b15 70¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co. b30. 179	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S....114
50 do....178	400 Clev. & Pitts. R....83¾
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co....39¾	300 do....83¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R....b30. 118	200 do....83
100 do....118	300 do....s10 83
100 do....b30. 118½	300 do....83
10 Ill. Cen. Full Stock....96	500 do....b60 84
300 Erie Railway....93¾	300 Ill. Cen. R. S....101¼
300 do....s10 93½	100 Gal. & Chic. R....96¾
500 do....93½	400 do....95¾
100 do....b30 93½	200 Mil. & P. Du C. R....55
100 do....93½	200 do....s15 [illegible]
100 do....93½	100 Chi. & N. W. R....30¾
300 do....b10 93½	50 do....31
300 Erie R. Prf....102½	200 do....b30 30¾
100 Hud. River R....119½	50 Alton & T. H....43½
250 do....s10 119½	50 P., Ft. W. & C. R....69½
200 do....120	200 do....s30 [illegible]
200 do....b30. 120½	300 do....69¾
400 Reading R....104	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cumb. Coal....23¾	100 Harlem R....b3 83
200 Bucks Co. Lead....1¼	1200 do....82
100 N. Y. Cen. R....b10 118½	2000 do....82½
100 Erie R....93¾	3000 do....82
500 do....s3 93½	1000 do....83
400 do....b3 93¾	1000 do....82½
300 do....93½	900 do....b10 82½
150 do....c 93½	500 do....82¾
100 do....s10 93½	100 do....82
100 do....s15 93¾	200 Clev. & Pitts....82
100 do....93¾	300 do....83½
100 do....b10 94	100 do....b3 83½
300 do....b3 93¾	100 do....b3 83½
100 Hudson R. R....120	200 do....83¾
50 do....120½	1200 do....83¾
200 do....120½	100 do....83½
100 do....b3. 120½	300 do....83¾
100 M. So. & N. I. R. s3 70	50 P., F. W. & C. R....70¾
300 do....70½	50 Gal. & Chi. R....96¾
300 do....70¾	100 do....97
50 do....s3 70¾	300 Chi. & R. Is....c 95¾
50 do....70¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct.	50 Canton Com....28¾
Notes....105¾	100 Erie R. Pref....102
100 Cum. Coal....23¾	100 Reading R....b10 103¾
200 Erie Railway....93½	1300 M. S. & N. I. R....70
300 do....s3 93¾	300 do....b3 69¾
300 do....b10 93¾	300 do....b3 69¾
100 do....s10 93¾	400 Clev. & P. R....83
100 do....b3 93¾	500 do....83
100 do....b10 93½	100 do....83
300 Harlem R....76¾	200 do....83½
100 do....s3 76¾	100 Mil. & P. Du C....56
100 do....s30 76	100 Gal. & Chi. R....96¾
300 do....b3 76¾	100 do....96¾
200 do....77	100 do....96¾
1200 do....76¾	100 Clev. & Tol....107
200 do....s3 76¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R....96
200 do....b10 77	

Thursday, June 18—P. M.

There was a further decline of ¼@1 ₩ cent. on Gold Coin to-day, and Exchange on London was quoted unsettled at about 157½@158½ ₩ cent. The price of Money at call to the Stock Brokers was again firm at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and there was a good demand on lenders at this rate. As there was more business doing on the Stock Exchange at the reduced figures for the New-York and Western Road Shares, the borrowing among the Brokers was rather more general than on Tuesday or Wednesday. At the same time some considerable loans were called in, to meet the daily requisitions for United States Currency for conversion into the Stock of 1882. The Stock is now coming forward from the Treasury Department on the subscriptions made at the close of the month of May, and early in June. The amount paid into the Treasury on this account to-day is $1,129,200, of which $990,150 was through the Loan Agency, and $139,050 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury office.

The Stock market shows more life to-day, though generally at reduced prices, except for Government Securities, which continue in steady demand at full rates. The chief feature of the day's speculation was the sudden and extreme ups and downs in the Common Stock of the Harlem Company. The price opened yesterday morning at 85 ₩ cent. Before the close of the day it was down to 77 ₩ cent. This morning the price opened before the Board at 72½, and soon fell to 68@69 ₩ cent., though this was more a nominal than actual quotation. At the early Board the first sales were at 69½; then heavy sales at 70@70½ ₩ cent., followed by a rapid advance to 74@74½ ₩ cent. Soon after the call of the Stock, private purchases were made at 75@77@79, and on the Street at 80@82@82½ ₩ cent. At the Second Board the sales returned to 77 ₩ cent., the closing figure of last night. The fluctuations in Hudson River Shares were 2@2½ ₩ cent. In Pacific Mail about the same. In New-York Central, 1@1½ ₩ cent. Eries were comparatively steady, and the Common Shares pretty firm throughout the day. The Western lines did not vary materially from yesterday's last quotations. There was a fair demand for Pittsburgh, Illinois Central and Michigan Southern, but no marked strength in the speculation at the close of the day. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with Wednesday night. The market generally quoted dull:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	144½	144	Harlem Pref.	94	91
U. S. 6s, last coupons	106¾	106¾	Mich. Central	110¾	110
N. Y. Central	119	118	Mich. Southern	70¾	70
Erie	93½	[illegible]	Mich. Guarant'd	114¾	114
Erie Preferred	102½	102½	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	119½	119¾	Pittsburgh	83	82
Toledo	109	108½	Fort Wayne	70½	69
Pacific Mail x d.	180	176	Rock Island	95½	95¾
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	N'thwest'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	27¾	27¾	Galena	97	96¾
Cumberland	24	23½	Reading	104	104

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares. The 1st July Dividend of the East River Bank is 3½ ₩ cent.:

Merchants'	109½	Bank of the Republic	109
Mechanics'	112	Bank of N. America	108
Union	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
America	137	Metropolitan	112
Phenix	[illegible]	East River	[illegible]
Fulton	148	Market	101
Dry Dock	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
State of New-York	102½	Marine	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	N. Y. County	[illegible]
American Exchange	105½	Park	[illegible]
Pacific	148	New-York Ex. Bank	115
Chatham	99		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	C. & N. W. Inter. Bd.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. subscrip.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s	[illegible]	Hann. & St. Jo.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	110	L. & W. B.	112
Erie R. thirds	[illegible]	Del. Lack. & W.	[illegible]
Erie R. fifths	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab.	107
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	[illegible]
Harlem firsts	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8s	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. ext.	[illegible]
M. C. New 1sts	[illegible]	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Mich. S. seconds	[illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	[illegible]
Al. & T. H. 1sts	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	[illegible]
Al. & T. H. 2ds, pref'd	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	[illegible]
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st Inc.	[illegible]		

The 6 ₩ cent. half-yearly Dividend of the Michigan Central Company is to be paid on the 1st July. This rate, added to the 1st January Dividend of 5 ₩ cent., will make eleven per cent. cash divided to the shareholders out of the profits (amounting to 15.60 ₩ cent.) for the fiscal year ending 1st June instant. The following figures are compiled from the forthcoming Annual Report of the Company—one of the most prosperous ever issued by the present management:

Capital Stock		[illegible]
Funded Debt		[illegible]
(Of which [illegible])		
Income balance June 1, 1863		[illegible]
(Out of which 6 ₩ cent. is payable July 1 [illegible])		
Miscellaneous		[illegible]
Total		$14,334,964
Cost of Road		$13,305,876
Cash		654,726
Joliet Road Shares		165,936
Bills Receivable and Agents		208,426—$14,334,964
	1863.	1862.
Annual Results.	June 1.	June 1.
Gross Traffic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Operating expenses	1,372,308	1,140,153
Percentage of expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest, Sk. F'd & Fed. Tax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net to Capital	$945,016	[illegible]
Percentage of profit	15.60	7.30

The annual election of the Cleveland and Toledo Company took place at Cleveland yesterday, and the vote of the shareholders was also taken on the question of the consolidation of traffic with the other Lake Shore Roads, pursuant to the original advertisement. The subsequent notice of the postponement of this important meeting was not recognized. The consolidation agreement, made by the Board of Direction, was concurred in by a vote of 58,000 to 4,000 shares, and the meeting passed off harmoniously. We learn that the transfers in this City will now be reopened by common consent, though it is not unlikely that the books will soon be removed from the Corn Exchange Bank. The terms of consolidation secure to the road 21 per cent. of the entire traffic of the four lines consolidated, from Buffalo to Toledo, around the southern shore of Lake Erie, and from Cleveland to Columbus, southwest of the lake.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k, June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, June 15	73,326,867	21,477,631	7,730,505	[illegible]
Phil., June 15	37,388,627	[illegible]	4,357,026	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	293,624,716	226,044,773	49,337,300	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The annual report made to the Shareholders of the Morris and Essex New-Jersey Road, at the meeting at Newark yesterday, states the net earnings of the year at $101,520, from which was paid the interest on the debt of $340,000 and 7 ₩ cent. on the Capital Stock of $1,157,800. It is stated that by an arrangement with the New-Jersey Transportation Company the line of the Morris and Essex is to be extended to Phillipsburgh, on the Delaware River, opposite Easton. The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Transportation have been clothed with plenary authority to this end by a vote of the Shareholders.

The new Railway organization between the Cities of Chicago and Milwaukee, by consolidation of the two Michigan Lake Shore roads, will embrace a

Capital Stock of	$2,250,000
Funded Debt of	1,750,000
Together	$4,000,000
The bonded debt on the Chicago and Milwaukee Road is	$900,000
On the Milwaukee and Chicago Road	[illegible]
Total bonded debt	$1,760,000

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water during the second week in June, by the New-York State Canals, in the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	69,100	522,600	403,400	14,000
1863	63,100	546,100	520,900	5,700

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of June, inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	234,300	5,755,700	2,471,100	332,000
1863	245,000	3,906,500	4,499,000	55,200

The receipts for the second week in June on the Michigan Southern Road were $50,200, against $35,400 same week last year. The increase is about equally divided between the freight and passenger traffic. For the same week the Illinois Central is reported to have made a gain on last year's traffic of $43,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,929,135 15, including $194,000 for Customs; payments, $1,701,434 26; balance, $24,893,768 51.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, June 18, 1863—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 33 bbls. Ashes, 12,447 bbls. Flour, 271 bbls. and 376 bags Corn Meal, 52,497 bush. Wheat, 6,958 bushels Oats, 3,019 packages Provisions, and 335 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Has been in limited request at former rates.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 100 bags Maracaibo at 32c.; 60 bags Laguayra at 32½c.; 250 bags Rio at 30½c.@31c. and 100 bags St. Domingo at 28c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at 68c.@69c. for Middling, ₩ lb. Sales and resales, 1,050 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand at a further reduction of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales, since our last, 10,500 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice extra State at $5 45@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 70	@$5 10
Extra State	5 45	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 90	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 05	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 9 25

Southern Flour is heavy and cheaper. Sales, since our last, 900 bbls., at $6 20@$7 for poor to good superfine; $7 05@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 40 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 45@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $4 35 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and cheaper. The demand is limited. Sales have been made of 78,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60@$1 75; Amber Western, $1 40@$1 51; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 [illegible]; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 42@$1 44; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 41; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 36, and White Genesee at $1 85 ₩ bushel. Corn is quiet at reduced prices; sales have been reported to-day of 75,000 bushels, at 70c.@77c. for shipping mixed Western; 73c.@75c. for unsound; 80c. for White, and 77c.@80c. for Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 00@$1 05, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 79c.@81c.; Western at 80c.@81½c.; State at 81c.@82c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 14th of June, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	167,400	234,300	245,000
Wheat, bushels	4,997,300	5,756,700	3,906,500
Corn, bushels	3,567,000	2,471,100	4,499,000
Barley, bushels	101,900	332,000	55,200
Oats, bushels	83,400	702,000	1,906,700
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	215,300	61,000

HAY—North River Bale continues in active request at 80c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at 15c.@25c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—The market continues active for Eastern Spruce and Pine, prices of which are quoted very firm. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the receipts of lumber during the week were light, but constant arrivals have kept up a fine assortment, though the stock is small. The sales have been active, and prices tend rather toward an advance, with great firmness at present rates. The want of vessels for Eastern ports has greatly restricted shipments, and has caused an advance on vessels which can go beyond the Sound, and quite a fleet would find ready freights. The receipts by canal during the first week in June were as follows: By the Erie, 6,032,911 feet Boards and Scantling, 1,157 M. Shingles, and 5,597,400 lb. Staves. By Champlain, 2,181,434 feet Boards and Scantling, 6 M. Shingles and 12,550 c. feet Timber."

MOLASSES—Sales 161 bbls. New-Orleans at 43c.@48c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 48c.; 100 bbls. Barbados on private terms; and 90 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 44c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been active for Petroleum, which has advanced to 26c.@30c. for Crude, and at equal to 55c.@55½c. for refined here, free, ₩ gallon. Other kinds have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and has been depressed to-day. Sales have been made since our last of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 75 for old Mess; $12@$12 25, closing at $12 for new Mess; and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 5½c.@6c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in limited request, at 6c.@7c. ₩ lb.; sales 275 boxes. Lard is declining; sales 2,350 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet; sales, 200 bbls., at $11 50@$12 75 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in slack request at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 80 bags East India, at $8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 250 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11½c.@13½, and Cuba at 10½c.@11¾c.; with 500 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Market heavy.

TALLOW—Sales 160,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb., and 25,000 lbs. Grease, at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., at 44½c.@45c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been quite moderate, to-day, at easier rates. For Liverpool—45,000 bushels Grain, at 6¾d.@8¾d., by sailing vessel, and 10d. by steamer, ₩ bushel; and 4,200 pkgs. Provisions, at 27s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 35s. [illegible] by steamer, ₩ ton. For London—3,400 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₩ bbl. For Bristol—15,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ₩ bushel. For Antwerp—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₩ bbl.; and 45 tons Heavy Goods, at 35s. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

America	June 20	New-York	Bremen.
Norwegian	June 20	Quebec	Liverpool.
Glasgow	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	June 6	Hamburg	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Corsica	June 26	New-York	Havana.
George Washington	June 30	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

———	June 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, via Southampton and Bremen, close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Glasgow*, via Queenstown, close at the same hour.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Corsica*, close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica and Port au Prince, by the *Plantagenet*, close on Saturday, at 3:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART, NO. 369 BROADWAY, ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF CURTAINS, VALLENCES, CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS, GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY. MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices. Call early if you want CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

PAPER HANGINGS AT RETAIL. OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY FOR EXHIBITION. FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE IT IS UNSURPASSED. Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

ALL STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK CITY Will find at R. H. MACY'S a full and complete assortment of LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE MANTILLAS, KID GLOVES, YANKEE NOTIONS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, UNDER WEAR, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, &c. N.B.—We continue to sell our ladies' and gent's KID GLOVES at ONE DOLLAR a pair. Equal in quality to any Kid Glove in the City. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. Two doors below 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN A PLEASANT and healthy situation, with large airy rooms; situation near Milton Landing, where the steamer Mary Powell daily lands. Address JACOB SMITH, Milton Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., with full particulars.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 24 John-st., up stairs.

WILLOW-AV. HOUSE.—A FEW FAMILIES may obtain good country board in a pleasant situation, on reasonable terms, at Cornwall, N. Y. Reference—Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Comptroller, New-York City; Carrol Dunham, M. D., No. 68 East 12th-st.; Theodore Tilton, editor of New-York *Independent*. JOHN H. ATKINSON, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE FAMILIES can be accommodated with board in the village of B—d, N. J. Location healthy, and within five minutes' walk of railroad depot, and one hour from New-York City by railroad. References—Henry Sheldon, No. 135 Duane-st.; Henry R. Kimberly, No. 12 John-st.; J. Crane, No. 50 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the river. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 8 Wall-st.

BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A DELIGHTFUL location, for the Summer or longer; house large and airy, with large garden, with fruit, and situated near cars to all Brooklyn ferries; stable on premises. Apply at the second house in Pacific-st., above Clove Road, south side, or address BOARD, Box No. 117 Brooklyn Post-office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ROOMS AND good board may be had at White Plains, one hour's ride from the City by Harlem Railroad, ten minutes' walk from depot. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; beautiful drives and handsome scenery. Apply to WM. C. BARNES, No. 12 1st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR SIX GENTLEMEN can be accommodated in a small family at Fort Hamilton with furnished rooms. Breakfast and tea, if required. Inquire at the house adjoining the Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he will open this magnificent hotel on the 25th day of June inst. This hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for 500 guests, beautifully located on Long Island Sound, ten miles east of New-Haven, on the New-London and Stonington Railroad. The drives are unsurpassed, and fishing unequaled. A new yacht of forty tons is kept for the accommodation of the guests of the house. A billiard-room, with three new marble tables. Two new ten-pin alleys. Bathing-houses, with hot and cold water. Accommodations for fifty horses.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train, and 3½ P. M.; Saturday nights, 5½ P. M. check and ticket to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven; time through, 3½ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 7 A. M., 10.30 A. M., and 5½ P. M.; Saturday nights, 8.45 P. M., on the arrival of the 5½ train from New-York.

Returning, leaves Sachem's Head depot at 5½ A. M., 8 and 4.45 P. M.; Mondays, 6 A. M., connecting with 6.50 train New-Haven.

(The oysters are planted on the ground. The fish and lobsters are all floating in the fish cars.)

A German Band has been engaged for the season, and will be on hand from the day of opening until the day of closing.

N. B.—Musquitos are never seen at the Head.

H. LEE SCRANTON.

New-Haven, June 1, 1863.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

Having resumed the proprietorship of this first-class Hotel, the house has been put in perfect order from chimney to cellar, the building painted throughout, papered and whitewashed,—water put in, and new bath rooms added. Large additions have also been made in furniture, &c., and the old Tontine is now equal to any first-class Hotel in the country. Families can have suites of rooms at either house as low as at any first-class house.

The two houses are furnished with meats, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit daily, from his farm at Sachem's Head.

A telegraph line is in constant operation between the two houses, and connects with all the lines in the United States.

H. LEE SCRANTON.

New-Haven, June 1, 1863.

CLIFF HOUSE RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—This Hotel is most beautifully situated, directly on the shore of the sound, accommodations for horses and carriages; bathing, boating, and fine drives in every direction; no musquitos; situation high and dry, and the spot for enjoyment and recruiting the health. A. PARKER, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON the Hudson, will be opened on the 3d of July, as a first-class Summer boarding-house, for a season of ten weeks. A few rooms are still disengaged. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND DRY GOODS COUNTERS. Address Box No. 4,808 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Knights of the Round Table.

WINTER GARDEN—The Corsican Bride.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

GOUPIL'S—No. 772 Broadway—The Union Dash into Fredericksburgh.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A telegram from Harrisburgh expresses the opinion that there are now no rebel troops in the State. Jenkins' cavalry left Chambersburgh on Wednesday afternoon, after robbing all the drug-stores in the place and setting fire to a warehouse, and were at Hagerstown on Wednesday night. They took with them a number of the most prominent farmers in the valley. There is a report that another body of rebel cavalry—probably under Imboden—have come from Cumberland, Md., to Romney, Va. There is also a report that eight thousand rebels have crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and marched toward Hancock, Md., stampeding a portion of Gen. Milroy's force which had taken refuge there. These reports are unauthenticated, however. The authorities at Harrisburgh are busy organizing the troops as fast as they arrive, and the work on the fortifications and rifle pits still goes on.

A report was telegraphed from Harrisburgh, last evening, that the rebels were returning to Chambersburgh from Hagerstown, but it is not confirmed.

We learn from Harper's Ferry that the rebel forces invested the place on the 16th inst., on the Virginia side, and made an attack, hoping to surprise Gen. Tyler's forces. The latter, however, after some resistance, retired to the Maryland Heights, from whence the rebels were shelled, and compelled to evacuate the town. The rebels then retreated to Williamsport, when Gen. Tyler reoccupied his former position. Travel between Harpers' Ferry and Baltimore is resumed.

It is said that Gen. Mulligan has asked to be allowed to remain at New Creek. He thinks he can hold New Creek against a vastly superior force, and will be permitted to remain.

We have this morning, from one of our special correspondents, an interesting *résumé* of the movements of the rebel army for the past two weeks, since the evacuation of Fredericksburgh was commenced. Lee's plans have, no doubt, been seriously disarranged by the energetic movements of Gen. Hooker—prominent among which is the attack on Stuart's cavalry, at Brandy Station—and by the resistance of Gen. Milroy to the rebel advance up the Shenandoah Valley. At present the rebel army is believed to be much scattered. Longstreet and Ewell are in the Shenandoah Valley, while Hill is on the march between Culpepper and Chester Gap, in the Blue Ridge. The force at present across the Potomac is supposed to be the advance guard of Ewell's corps. It is surmised that Lee will attempt to cross the Potomac in the vicinity of Hagerstown, defending the South Mountain passes on his right flank, or to suddenly concentrate in London County, with the view of crossing at Noland's Ford, where he crossed last year.

Although it would be impolitic to indicate the present position of the Army of the Potomac, we may make the general statement that it is in a "good place." A slight indication of the favorable progress of events will be found in the fact that our cavalry on Wednesday, encountered a portion of Stuart's cavalry and whipped them, capturing two squadrons, including eight officers.

The Thirty-seventh, Eleventh and Twenty-second regiments, of this City, left for the seat of war, yesterday, to meet the existing emergency. Other regiments will leave to-day.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states, that upon its arrival at that city the Seventh regiment was ordered to report at Baltimore instead of at Harrisburgh. The regiment arrived at Baltimore yesterday, and reported to Gen. Schenck.

From the Yorktown *Cavalier*, of the 16th inst., we learn that great activity prevails on the Peninsula; Maj.-Gen. Keyes is in front, conducting aggressive operations.

The nature of our advices from Vicksburgh leads us to hope for the speedy surrender of the city. Gen Blair's recent reconnoissance revealed the fact that there is no enemy within thirty miles of Gen. Grant's rear.

We hear of another capture by the pirate *Florida*—the ship *Crown Point*, which left New-York on the 8th of April, for San Francisco. She was captured and burnt on the 13th of May, in lat. 7° South, long. 34° west.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor, nominating George W. Blunt for City Inspector, *vice* Daniel E. Delavan, the present incumbent, whose term of office expired last Monday. The nomination was rejected, by 16 to 1. The Mayor sent in another communication accompanying and favoring an application from Gen. Ward B. Burnett, for an appropriation to aid in the formation of the brigade he is organizing. The subject was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. An application from the City Inspector, for the use of a portion of the dock at the foot of East Twenty-third-street, for dumping purposes, was referred. Mr. Farley moved to direct the Clerk to furnish the proceedings of the Board to the Corporation papers designated by the Common Council. Mr. Froment questioned the propriety of adopting the motion, because the validity of the section of the law under which the Mayor and Comptroller selected Corporation papers, was now a question before the Courts. Mr. Boole disputed this, and remarked that the Courts were only considering the matter in respect to the meaning of the law. The action now proposed would bring the whole question to a direct issue. The newspapers concerned could publish the proceedings or not, as they might see fit, and such of them as chose to publish them, probably, would sue for their pay. Thus, without interfering with the action taken by the Mayor and Comptroller, it could be judicially determined whether the right of the Common Council, under the charter, to select their own advertising mediums, was abrogated. Mr. Froment thought this could all be done without adopting the motion made by Mr. Farley. Mr. Boole replied that it was desired that the papers should have the proceedings furnished to them officially. The motion was carried by 11 to 5. A report in favor of granting the request of the American Institute for a full term lease of Reservoir-square, at a nominal rent, was laid over. Adjourned to Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In the Board of Councilmen a preamble and resolution by Mr. Hayes, respecting Gen. McClellan, and requesting the Administration to place him "at once in the position which the present crisis demands for the safety of the Republic," was adopted. A motion by Mr. Gross, directing the Clerk to furnish the proceedings of the Board to the Corporation papers selected by the Common Council, was carried unanimously. The resolution from the other Board, appropriating $10,000 for the celebration of the ensuing Fourth of July, was lost for want of a constitutional vote, which was reconsidered and the paper laid over. The Comptroller reported disbursements to the amount of $60,724 from the Relief Fund, for the fortnight ending on last Saturday, to 15,041 families. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Annual Commencement of the New-York University was held in Niblo's Theatre, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor, presiding. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Twenty young gentlemen composing the graduating class, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. David Crawford, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Rev. Charles H. Stewart, U. S. N.; Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, and Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, of this City, and Rev. C. H. Edgar, of Easton, Penn. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Rev. Marshall Henshaw, of Rutgers College; Hon. H. C. Cary, of Philadelphia, and Judge Allison, of Philadelphia.

There are more than twenty Ohio regiments and batteries of three years' men in the armies about Washington.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, James Montgomery, Abram Wart, Chas. Ward and Oster Horahan, severally pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence. James Sharley pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Agnes E. Jones, and was remanded.

The price of Gold Coin was ¼@1 ⅌ cent. lower yesterday than the last figure of Wednesday night. Exchange fell to 157¼@158¼. Money in good request from the Stock Brokers at 7 ⅌ cent. At the Stock Exchange there was much excitement and violent fluctuations in Harlem shares at the extremes of 69½@83 ⅌ cent., closing 76 ⅌ cent. There was more business also doing in the other Railways. The general market left off dull. The sales of United States Stock of 1881 amounted to $1,129,700.

Breadstuffs and Provisions attracted less attention, yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was in demand at very firm prices. Groceries were quiet. Petroleum was active and buoyant. Tallow was more freely purchased but at easier rates. Whisky was in moderate request, and was steady. Other articles were essentially unaltered. Moderate freight engagements were effected, the market closing heavily.

What We Must Come To.

We hope there are not many honest, patriotic men at the North, who have not, during the last week, asked themselves in sober sadness: How is it that, after two years of war, with every advantage on our side; with overwhelming superiority in men, money and material; with our ports open, our trade flourishing, our credit good, our people pertinacious and determined beyond example—we find the enemy threatening our own territory with an army equal, if not superior, to our own? How is it that, within a day's march of Washington, we have no better protection against invasion than a levy *en masse*, and a tumultuous rush to the field of half-armed civilians—undrilled, unofficered and unorganized? How is it that the United States Government, while actually engaged in the task of conquering the whole South, finds itself reduced to the humiliating necessity of abandoning the defence of Northern soil to the frantic energy of State Governors? How is it that, when the second campaign opens, the national authority seems to disappear from our view, and the Union seems to resolve itself into a mere Confederation, each member of it acting for itself, and shouting to the others for help? What is it, in short, that constitutes the military superiority of the South at this moment? What gives it a veteran and disciplined army, equal in number to Hooker's, and enables it to spread panic through the whole North, and send the authorities of Pennsylvania flying off with the State archives from the State Capital, by merely sending two or three thousand troopers over the border? Why are our young men called off from their business at a day's notice to repulse "raids" three hundred miles away? Why is a great, powerful society like ours thrown into convulsions by the opposition of a brigade of bushwhackers, its business men driven to their wits' ends, and its chiefs forced to make appeals to the patriotism and devotion of private citizens—such as are usually the last resource of despairing energy?

The answer to all these questions is simple. We are engaged in an enterprise which requires that a well drilled, well disciplined and well organized army, ruled by one code, commanded by one chief, should be maintained till it is accomplished. The South *recognized this great fact early in the war*, and we did not; and hence it is that it is astonishing the world by the greatness of its performance as compared with its means—we, by the smallness of our performance as compared with our means. Armies recruited as ours have been, for nine months, and two years, and three years, with officers elected and appointed by fourteen or fifteen different Governors, with nothing surer to depend on for reinforcements than voluntary enlistment, cannot possibly succeed in a task of such magnitude as we have undertaken. No such feat has ever been accomplished; no man, with any knowledge of war, believes it possible, and our having attempted it has excited both the ridicule and astonishment of the world. It would be impossible even if the North were a unit, and if every orator and writer in it were engaged in stimulating the ardor of our fighting population; if there were no party amongst us engaged, for their own base purposes, in spreading despair and mistrust, in breeding insubordination and in making mockery of discipline. It would be impossible, in short, if the command of the army and every operation of the war were not persistently used to serve the purposes of faction, to divide and distract the nation, and to paralyze the Government.

The people of the North may assure themselves, once for all, that the South cannot be conquered by drafts of militia, either for thirty days or three months, or by levies *en masse*, or any bursts of enthusiasm, however noble. It cannot be conquered by an army from which thirty or forty thousand men, as recently on the Potomac, have the right to march off home on the eve of tremendous battles, or in the midst of important sieges, as now at Port Hudson. It can only be conquered by an army such as the South has itself in the field—an army raised by conscription, and kept up by conscription, to any number that is needed, for *as long as the war lasts*. People may as well make up their minds to this. War, as we are waging it at this moment in Pennsylvania, is wasteful, sanguinary and exhausting in the highest degree. If we will not submit to conscription, if we are determined to cow the Government into not enforcing it, or allow others to cow it; if we will insist in prating about the State militia, and rely on Gubernatorial energy and enthusiasm, we must be content with defeats and panics, and make up our minds for a final and irretrievable breakdown. All the thirty days' men that Gov. Seymour, or Parker, or Curtin can call into the field for the next ten years, will do no more toward putting down the rebellion or ending the war in any way but by a disgraceful peace, than the explosion of fire-crackers. If people are not satisfied of this now, they will never be satisfied, and we solemnly call upon the Government to apply to the national courage and determination, the supreme and final test of raising, by draft *for the war*, as many men as it needs. To delay it one minute longer is worse than weakness, and if the country will not submit to this, it will prove, beyond all question, that it is sick of fighting and is for peace on any terms; and whenever this is proven, the Administration will be bound to let it have its way, and wallow in the mire.

The Battle of Winchester—Milroy's Retreat.

The time has not yet come for an impartial judgment on the military operations immediately preceding the late irruption of rebel forces into Maryland. No certain understanding is had of the direction of approach, or of the real strength of the enemy, in the attacks upon Winchester and Martinsburgh; and until we do know all the facts of the case, it would be unfair to condemn Gen. Milroy for a retreat that, on his own showing up to the present time, does not fully admit of justification.

The facts, as now presented to the public, are as follows: Gen. Milroy was charged with the duty of watching the outlet of the Shenandoah Valley, so as to prevent the approach, or ward off an attack, of the enemy from that quarter. He was intrusted with a force considered entirely adequate for this work. He had about 15,000 men and two strongly fortified positions—Winchester and Maryland Heights. He held also Martinsburgh and Berryville, the former an outpost of Maryland Heights or Harper's Ferry, and the latter an outpost of Winchester. Gen. McReynolds, stationed at Berryville with 3,000 troops, was attacked by the rebels on Saturday afternoon. He held them at bay for some time, but perceiving that he was outnumbered, he started the bulk of his force in retreat toward Winchester, retaining the Sixth Maryland regiment and First Maryland battery in position to resist the enemy and cover the retreat. The retiring force reached Winchester and joined Gen. Milroy; but the Maryland regiment and battery were *kept in position till night came on*, "when," says the account, "the rebels closing around them in great force, they were compelled to *abandon their guns* and retreat." The Sixth Maryland regiment, it was at first reported, was "cut up and captured, but a small number escaping," and "Capt. Alexander and Lieut. Evans, of the artillery, with fifteen men, were all of his fine command that reached Harper's Ferry!"—though this is modified by the subsequent escape of the regiment after its capture. This was a dear price to pay for the safety of the part of McReynold's force that reached Winchester. The falling back from Berryville was obviously most wretchedly managed.

Gen. Milroy's command in Winchester, reinforced by the remnant of McReynolds' corps, was now besieged by the rebels. But Winchester was strongly fortified, expressly to meet and resist such an onset of the enemy. It was surrounded with earthworks, had heavy guns planted, and plenty of ammunition. And chiefly, Gen. Milroy had fully 10,000 soldiers, approved in battle, with whom to defend his post. The defence promised to be maintained. Gen. Milroy telegraphed on Saturday that he could hold out until reinforcements came to his assistance. But he kept up the defence only part of one day. On Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, the rebels carried the outer works of Winchester by storm, and Gen. Milroy made haste, under the cover of night, to get away. We will let him give the story in his own words, in an official dispatch to Washington:

Harper's Ferry, Tuesday, June 16.

I am in with the greater part of my command.

The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 rebels and 25 pieces of artillery.

They carried my outer works by storm, at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and wagons, but was intercepted by an overwhelming rebel force, with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburgh road, and after a desperate fight of two hours, I got through. We were pursued by a large cavalry force who picked up a number of my weary boys.

I think my loss will not exceed two thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

The facts then are, by Gen. Milroy's showing, that 15,000 rebels whipped him out of his fortifications, he having 10,000 men to defend them with. Such a result is inexplicable. He should have been able with such a force to hold his works against 30,000 assailants, and but for his own admission, we could not credit his failure.

Four miles out on the Martinsburgh road, Gen. Milroy's retreating columns were met, he says, by an "overwhelming rebel force," through which, after a desperate fight, he cut his way with a loss of 2,000 men. This loss, added to that of the Sixth Maryland regiment and battery, under McReynolds at Berryville, to say nothing of the guns and ammunition abandoned to the enemy at Winchester, sum up a very serious total, for which, under the circumstances as known, we discover very slight palliation. With regard to the "overwhelming rebel force" met by Gen. Milroy, on his retreat, from Winchester, some reasonable doubt exist. The Baltimore papers have letters from correspondents, giving minute details of the retreat, and their version is that the rebels attacking Winchester "discovered Milroy's movement, and gave immediate pursuit," and that a "running fight" took place, extending from Winchester nearly to Harper's Ferry. If this statement is correct, and there was no new rebel force at hand, the case looks very unfavorable for Gen. Milroy's reputation. For four days after Milroy's abandonment of Winchester, the rebels driving him out have given no sign whatever of great strength in his front. There is no evidence adduced that any rebel force, except the 15,000 men under Ewell, had any hand in the expulsion of Milroy from his fortified place, and the thrusting of him, with such severe losses, across the Potomac.

The column that attacked Martinsburgh was not "5,000 strong," as at first stated, nor does it appear to have been a part of the force that invested Winchester. It seems to have been an independent cavalry command, of about 2,500 men, under Jenkins, lately returned from their foray upon Grafton and Fairmount, in Western Virginia. We do not know what number of men Gen. Tyler had, who commanded at Martinsburgh. He was joined by the troops from North Mountain, and ought to have been able to cope with Jenkins, but as Gen. Schenck ordered him to retreat on Harper's Ferry, it was proper for him to do so. He first, however, sent away toward Hagerstown and Chambersburgh all the Government wagons, about 500 in number, skirmishing with and detaining the enemy till they were well on the way. And it is the chase of this train by Jenkins' troopers that seems to have given rise to all the fact and all the fiction of the grand invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army in force.

We do not present these facts in any needless captious spirit, but simply to place in clear record, as nearly as we can, the events of the day as narrated by the chief actors. If the conclusion to be drawn from them is, either that the Government exposed Gen. Milroy with an inadequate force, to meet an overwhelming enemy, or that Milroy was shattered and driven out of his position when he should have held it against double the foe, we cannot on either account ignore the facts of history.

The Copperheads and "the Constitution as It Is."

What means it? The Copperheads have clamored from the beginning about "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." They have done their best to make it their distinctive party motto. And it was not a bad one. While it all had a pleasing sound, the first clause was so indefinite that nobody cared, and the latter so just that nobody dared, to take issue against it. But it seems that the Copperheads are no longer suited with it. They are going to give it up incontinently. At the State Convention which nominated Vallandigham for Governor they made bold to adopt the following resolution:

"That whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a Convention of all or three-fourths of the States, such body should be convened, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars."

"The Constitution as it is," then, is no longer a part of the Copperhead programme. The old organic law of our fathers, which Americans have been wont to consider the perfection of civil wisdom, is now pronounced a very defective affair. It was never put together right, if these Copperheads are to be believed, and the consequence is that everything now is in a jumble. These people, therefore, are for having a new Constitution, such "as experience has proved to be necessary," and one that shall "provide against future convulsions and wars." The "Constitution as it is" has been played out. What good peace men must go in for now is, *the Constitution as it ought to be.*

Well, it has taken a little time for the Copperheads to screw their courage up to this point, and we suppose we shall have to wait a while longer before they will find heart to tell us just what changes they are for—just what new safeguards they would set up "against future convulsions and wars." But this timidity is all unnecessary. The public is quite as well prepared for Copperhead amendments to the Constitution now as it ever will be; and they may as well take specific shape at once, for all men of sense already know what must be their real character.

The first amendment must be an *explicit recognition of the Calhoun doctrine of the right of peaceable secession*. Or as Fernando Wood, in his letter to the Convention, phrased it, a securing of "a State sovereignty which shall not recognize military coercion in the central Government as against delinquent States." James Madison, who had more to do with the conceiving and the forming of the old Constitution than any other man, testified in his famous letter to Daniel Webster, at the nullification epoch of 1830, that the doctrine of nullification or secession was never for an instant harbored by himself or his associates, and that it has no countenance anywhere in the instrument. This is the plain truth. To establish that doctrine at all, it is necessary that a new Constitution should be established; and it is this which, first of all, impels the Copperheads to seek a new constitutional convention. They perfectly well understand that the Confederates can never *peaceably* be brought back, unless the right of *peaceably* departing again is first secured. Could such security be given, probably a peace could be effected; for it would end the present illegitimate Confederacy, only to legalize the creation of a new one at pleasure. The peace men may consistently advocate this change in the Constitution as a peace measure.

The other constitutional expedients for avoiding "future convulsions and wars" would be new guarantees for Slavery. The mere abstention from all interference with the institution, contemplated by the old instrument, would not be sufficient. The amended Constitution would have to include a positive duty of protecting and perpetuating Slavery. It must specifically authorize and facilitate its extension; must legalize the reopening of the African Slave-trade; must interdict all Anti-Slavery agitation in the Free States, and declare the same to be sedition and treason. In other words, the Constitution must be so changed as to make Slavery the "corner-stone" of the Union, just as it is now the corner-stone of the Confederacy. It is believed by these peace men, that the slave power might be persuaded to return to the old Government on such terms—especially when coupled with the reserved privilege of seceding again in peace, whenever the terms failed to be carried out to the letter.

But this nice little plan, unfortunately, has no chance. Even could all the eleven Confederate States be persuaded to accept such concessions, there are no sixteen other States degraded enough to make them; and it would require no less than sixteen of these to make up the "three-fourths" requisite for any change in the Constitution. It is an insult to the Northern people to imagine it. To concede the principle of peaceable secession is to convert the Government into a mere fabric of sand, without a single element of strength, and liable to sink at every tide. To give new guarantees for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, and its immunity from free discussion, would be to betray every moral sentiment, and to outrage every free instinct. It would require not only a complete unlearning, but a complete unmanning. The thing is impossible. The Northern people cannot so transform themselves if they would. They hate Slavery to-day infinitely more than ever; and if they were determined to concede nothing to it outside of the old Constitution in 1860, most assuredly they will make no new Constitution in 1864 which should concede everything to it. Of course there are individuals who would be willing. There never yet has been a community of men in which there were not some specimens as abject as the very reptiles that crawl in the dust. But no great body of people are ever so. Man was naturally made erect. The Copperheads may exert their subtlety to the utmost, but they will never bring the majority of Northern freemen down to their level. There is to be no abandonment of the Constitution of our fathers—least of all, for the behoof of the most infernal institution on the planet.

We feel a positive relief that these creatures have so publicly abandoned all pretense of continued attachment to the old Constitution, for the vindication of which this war is prosecuted. The pretence was a cheat from the beginning. It is not possible that men who are for submitting to the treason of Jeff. Davis should also be for sustaining the Constitution, against the practical operation of which Jeff. Davis revolted. There never was such impudence as their cry for "the Constitution as it is." It is pleasant to know that they have at last gained decency enough to leave that instrument to its true preservers. If they think they can get another, more to their mind, we are content;—let them try it. Meantime we are well quit of them.

The New Aspect of the Campaign.

The invasion of Pennsylvania has ended. So, at least, the news of the morning indicates. The invasion, as it appeared to the eyes of the startled country on Tuesday and Wednesday, was a movement of gigantic magnitude; but it suddenly dwindled, yesterday and to-day, until now we must believe that it was only a cavalry raid, under the inevitable Jenkins. On Wednesday we beheld, through the telegraph, three stupendous rebel columns, each accompanied by five thousand cavalry and trains of artillery, filing into Chambersburgh; and to-day we espy the tails of the horses of two or three thousand rebel riders as they gallop *out* of Chambersburgh, leaving behind them not a soul of the vast host who had entered it by magnetism two days before. *One day the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is rocked to its foundations, and the next it is laughing at its fears.*

Thus it appears at present. But this cannot be the end of the matter. In fact, it is likely that we have not yet seen its beginning. We have not yet heard of Lee. We have not yet heard of Stuart. Somewhere along these Virginia mountain ranges there is a great rebel army, which moved up there with some object yet unaccomplished and undeveloped. It may be that that object was baulked by the rapid northward movement of Gen. Hooker. But no good General starts out on a campaign of such magnitude as that which Lee had evidently projected with only one fixed line of movement or plan of action—with only one string to his bow. By returning to Fredericksburgh, Lee's campaign would be a ridiculous fiasco—he would have to acknowledge it a failure in its very inception.

We have, by telegraph, from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, a very lucid statement of the line of movement of the different columns of Lee's army for the last thirty days. This statement shows that the movement has been a deliberate, not a sudden one. And it would seem to point clearly to some such campaign as that of last year in Maryland. It may be that this is still feasible. At all events, we would not advise the army or the country to fall back with the fancied security from which they were so suddenly aroused a few days ago.

Emigration vs. Blockade Running.—The heavy tide of emigration setting from Europe to our shores still excites interest and speculation. The total number arrived at this port from

Jan. 1 to June 17, 1863, is	55,427
To same date, 1862	27,417
Excess in half year	28,010

Ireland, of course, sends a large proportion of this emigration, in which are to be found thousands of able-bodied men, who will either eventually bear arms for the Union, or, what is equally important and serviceable, take the places in fields and workshops of American citizens who *do*. It is an apprehension of this fact that gives the Tory leaders of England such constant anxiety and distress, and leads to such irritable protests against enlistments in their country for the Union army. But their ingenuity can raise no barrier to the steady stream of emigrants that leave their docks, and cast their lot in America. And what is a constant exhaustion and impoverishment to England is an equal contribution to our national strength and wealth. There is a vast compensation in these facts for the unnatural sympathy and aid that England's aristocrats give to the rebels. We may well afford to let English merchants ruin themselves in trying to run our blockade as long as emigrant ships are permitted to clear her ports for New-York harbor.

Amusements.

Brooklyn Athenæum.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, the Wren sisters will give a second protean character performance. The first was given on Tuesday night, before a very large and well-pleased audience, who laughed and cried, as the fair ones on the stage directed.

Courtship and Marriage.—Mr. De Cordova, the popular and versatile lecturer, is advertised to deliver his very charming lecture on Courtship and Marriage, at Dodworth's Hall, on the 30th inst. The lecture is given gratuitously by Mr. De Cordova, in aid of the Bell Institute, a charitable organization now open at No. 16 West Fifty-fourth-street, for the relief and education of the orphan daughters of volunteers. The object is a deserving one, and the lecture is a good one.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, June 18.

SENATOR WILSON.

Senator Wilson is here on the patriotic errand of persuading the Government to adopt his plan for bringing immediately back into the service the discharged two years and nine months men, in anticipation of the draft. By special inducements, he proposes to get the whole of these experienced soldiers, who are worth treble their number in green troops.

GEN. COUCH AND THE COLORED TROOPS.

Gen. Couch's refusal to muster in a company of colored troops that went to Harrisburgh, was based on the law. Orders were sent him this morning to receive them.

GEN. GILMORE PROMOTED.

Gen. Gilmore, before leaving here to assume command of the Department of the South, was appointed a Major-General.

CHIPPEWAS IN THE FIELD.

A force of Chippewas in Northern Minnesota will soon be organized to march against the hostile Sioux who infest the valley of the Red River of the North. This force will act in conjunction with a small mounted body of white soldiers, who will be recruited on the frontier settlements. Commissioner Dole has received a letter from the Chippewa Chief, Hole-in-the-Day, promising to assist the Government in this enterprise.

THE MINNESOTA CLAIM.

Ex-Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota, is here, with claims against the Government growing out of the late Indian troubles in that State, amounting to $390,000. Congress appropriated $225,000 for the payment of these claims, which the Commissioners are now employed in adjudicating.

DISMISSED.

By order of Gen. Rosecrans, Col. Joseph D. Hatfield, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, has been dismissed the service. He had previously been convicted by Court-Martial of the charge of speaking disrespectfully of his superior officer, incompetency and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

TO BE SHOT.

Reuben Stout, private in Company K, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, has been sentenced by a Court-martial to be shot. His crime is murder. The verdict of the Court has been approved by Gen. Burnside, and the sentence will be carried into effect on the 26th inst., at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky Ohio.

Private Henry F. Estep, Company H, Fourteenth regiment Kentucky Volunteers, convicted of desertion and aiding the enemy, has been condemned by Court-martial to be shot, the sentence subject to the approval of the President. Gen. Burnside recommends enforcement of the sentence.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, June 18.

INCIDENTS AT PORT HUDSON.

An officer with Banks' army relates in a private letter an incident which occurred during a temporary truce at Port Hudson, on the 27th of May. He availed himself of the opportunity this afforded to ride up to the rebel works as close as he could, to get a good view of them, when he saw a regiment of the enemy throw down their arms, and heard them give three cheers and exclaim, "We surrender." The rebel officers at once approached them, and with *drawn swords and pistols overpowered and controlled them, and compelled them to take up their arms and* resume their position.

The same officer, at a truce entered into the next day for the purpose of looking after the dead and wounded, while riding as near to the rebel lines as he could get, was hailed by a Confederate officer within the works with the question, whether he did not think, upon reflection, that he was coming nearer than was exactly proper. Our officer replied in the negative, saying that he had men wounded and killed as near the enemy as he himself then was. A conversation then ensued, in which the rebel officer spoke of Sherman's charge of the preceding day, and remarked that "inside they regarded it as the finest thing of the war." Our officer did not belong to Sherman's division.

IRON-CLADS IN THE WEST.

Chief Engineer J. W. King has been ordered to superintend the construction of all the iron-clad vessels building West of the Alleganies.

Arrivals in the City.

Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair arrived in the City, yesterday afternoon, from his brief tour in some of the Eastern States. He leaves the Astor House, for Washington City, to-day.

Gen. Stoughton, U. S. A.; Rev. D. A. Redman, Stonington, Conn., and Moses H. Grinnell, Irvington, N. Y., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Chas. Leland, San Francisco; Capt. Robert Townsend, U. S. N.; C. A. Kirkland, Baltimore; Chas. H. Richmond, Michigan; J. S. Blatchford, Boston; Lieut. E. M. Baker, U. S. A., and W. S. Stealer, Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Bates, Va.; Maj. J. W. Hammond, Newburgh; J. B. Gregory, Montreal, and A. N. Adams, Boston, are at the Lafarge House.

Col. C. J. Colgate and Lieut.-Col. J. N. Magruder, U. S. Volunteers, and A. D. Brown, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

JUNE 1863

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Bragg Believed to be Preparing for a Movement.

Buckner also to Move from East Tennessee into Kentucky.

MURFREESBORO, Thursday, June 18.

BRAGG has undoubtedly received reinforcements of three brigades, viz: BATES', CLAYTON'S and CUMMINGS'S. These, with BROWN'S brigade of MCCOWN'S division, left behind, form the new division of STEWART, in HARDEE'S corps. BRAGG now has eighteen brigades of infantry and cavalry. There are indications that, in cooperation with BUCKNER at Knoxville, he is about to assume the offensive, and invade Kentucky, striking at about Monticello or Carthage, in East Tennessee.

BUCKNER has a large force, and is speedily organizing for offensive operations. The exempted men who have been gathering saltpetre and nitre in East Tennessee have been armed by BUCKNER, to guard his rear, and aid in gathering the immense crops of wheat.

The Union men, who planted wheat largely in the hope of Gen. BURNSIDE reaping it, have burned their stock into the fields to destroy the wheat now ripening. They despair of the Union troops reaching their district to avail themselves of the crops.

Gen. GRACEY'S brigade of North Carolina troops occupy Cumberland Gap.

BUCKNER has published an order, threatening deserters, saying that all officers absent without leave will, on the 20th of this month, be conscripted and forced to serve in the ranks.

The lowest estimates state BRAGG'S force at 40,000 men.

Knoxville advices say that Gen. GRANT will undoubtedly take Vicksburgh, then flank Jackson from below, capture Port Hudson, and strike at Montgomery and Mobile at the same time.

Col. BRADFORD, commanding the post of Knoxville, advertises in the *Register* for the apprehension of Capt. J. S. MATTHEWS, of the United States Army, who escaped from the jail at Knoxville on the 30th of May, where he had been confined on a charge of bridge burning.

GEORGE LYLES and GEORGE WILLIAMS were hung to-day, for the murder of ADAM WEAVER. This murder was committed within the rebel lines.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburgh—Nomination of Judge Woodward for Governor—The Resolutions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

The Democratic Convention met at two o'clock. The Committee on organization reported immediately and thus defeated the ambitious tyros who wanted to spread themselves on the "questions of the day." The President is P. FRAZER PATTERSON, and thirty-three Vice-Presidents are appointed. Mr. PATTERSON addressed the Convention in very few words. He followed the lead of the Albany Democrats, who addressed President LINCOLN. He said the object of the Convention should be *the good and prosperity of the Democratic party*, the only party that was for a restoration of peace and prosperity. [Cheers.]

Thereupon commenced the great fight on the admission of the delegates from Philadelphia. The dispute was between THEODORE CUYLER and JOSEPH MOSHEIMER. The difference between those two gentlemen is only as to what particular shade of copperheadism each is entitled to. CUYLER is rather the darker of the two. Mr. NEBINGER moved to refer the whole matter to the delegation from Philadelphia. To this Mr. LAMBERTON objected very energetically, and said that it was very probable that that delegation might have been "set up" for the occasion, whereupon he was requested by BILLY MULLIGAN, who is now in full feather, to "dry up" and sit down. Mr. MULLIGAN went through a long and interesting series of calisthenics during the debate, brandishing his arms about, and abusing other members not of his persuasion, as he did Mr. LAMBERTON, in good set terms. BILLY was peculiarly felicitous in his line. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, was in favor of the reference, and consequently escaped the dangerous animosity of Mr. MULLIGAN. Mr. MOSHEIMER commenced to talk against time, but finding time rather too much for him, eked out his speech by requiring the Clerk to read all the documents connected with the affair. Mr. CUYLER and his friends were not to be humbugged in this way, and listened very patiently until he had finished, when Mr. CUYLER himself took the floor, and argued in favor of his own claims. Mr. LAMBERTON moved that THEODORE CUYLER be admitted to the floor as a delegate. The yeas and nays were taken and resulted in yeas 54, nays 72. So MOSHEIMER wins. This is considered a test vote, and is supposed to defeat WITTE, who is very ultra in his views and is known particularly for his violent hatred of Gov. CURTIN.

T. W. HUGHES offered a resolution that the Committee on Resolutions be appointed in the same way as that on organization, one from each Senatorial District, and that all resolutions referring to the platform be referred to that Committee. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, assumed that this measure was intended for the purpose of gagging him, and objected to the operation. But the resolution passed and Mr. CAMPBELL was inhumanly left in a choking condition. Regardless of his misery the Convention adjourned at 4 to meet again at 5½ o'clock.

The Convention assembled again at 8½ o'clock.

The resolutions were presented approving the resolutions passed 13th April last, and adding:

Resolved, That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our fathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantees we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy—the man who sneers at "the Constitution as it is" proves himself to be deficient in the first element of patriotism; and any officer of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwards, with that oath on his conscience, wilfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law, a fair trial by a competent judge and a jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can understand it has not, in our opinion, the mental capacity which fits him for public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense alarm and deep indignation that some of our political opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America, and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely: the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinions on public affairs; and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things, be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely—low politicians filled with partisan rancor, knaves who do not care for justice, and ruffians who delight in trampling it under foot; and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worthiest men have been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, and respectable women treated with a brutality which it would be indecent even to name—and all this, in many cases, without a pretence that the victims were guilty even of a political offence, much less of any crime against the laws.

Resolved, That free government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free. Those persons, therefore, in office or out of office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence are the enemies of this Government and ought to be themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication they have given to the Constitution against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, and we assure them of our cordial sympathy in the great struggle they are making for their undoubted rights.

Resolved, That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use whatever power the law has placed in his hands to protect the State and the people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this State who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania has been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name, and for the sake of the Union, that our party was made; that we denounce the least insinuation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever has entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the Government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who went among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to place and keep the whole nation and Union together under one Federal Government.

Resolved, That when this war began we had the solemn pledge of the Federal Administration, and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress on July 22, 1861, that it "is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease." But the Federal Administration, acting under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union, and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly allayed our just hope of peace.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention amid frantic shouts of applause.

The Convention then proceeded to nominations for Governor.

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD having received the largest number of votes, was declared the nominee of the Convention, (tremendous cheering,) and he was afterward declared the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party of the State for Governor of Pennsylvania.

VICTOR E. PIOLETT moved that WALTER H. LOWRIE be made the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation, which was agreed to amidst applause.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Chair to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee, subject to the approval of the candidate for Governor.

Adjourned *sine die.*

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

The Ship Crown Point Captured and Burned.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. GIBY.

The following is Capt. JOHN N. GIBY'S statement of the capture of his ship by the Confederate steamer *Florida*, dated on board Confederate steamer *Florida*, May 13, 1863, lat. 7° south, lon. 34° west, and 70 miles northeast from Pernambuco:

Sailed from New-York in the good ship *Crown Point*, April 9, for San Francisco. She was 11,000 tons burden and owned by CURTIS & PEABODY, of Boston. Nothing of importance occurred until the above date, when at 10 A. M. the report of "Sail ho!" on the starboard beam was given; at the same time there appeared the spars of a vessel steering direct for us. The ship making only five knots, I made up my mind she must be the *Florida* or *Alabama*. At 11 A. M. she was alongside, and hailed us, where from and bound, at the same time lowering a boat to board us, my ship lying to with maintopsail to the mast; saw the steamer's crew at quarters and guns pointed, she flying English colors.

The boarding officer, Lieut. STONE, came on board and an armed prize crew, taking charge of the ship as a prize to the Confederate steamer *Florida*. Eight of my crew joined the steamer at once.

Myself with my papers and the eight deserters went on board the steamer in the same boat, when Capt. MAFFITT informed me he must burn my ship in accordance with strict orders from his Government, and could not accept bonds, unless the cargo was neutral. Calling my entire fitout contraband, it was seized.

My chief mate remained on board the ship—to which I had returned—with me and family until 7 P. M.—and after taking out such of the cargo—such as sugar, oysters, whisky, &c., &c., together with a large amount of clothing and blankets—some of the men changing their old clothes for new; at 1 A. M., 14th, she was set on fire and destroyed, when the *Florida* steered off N. E., and after daylight no more was to be seen of the *Crown Point*. May 15, was promised to be landed to-day at Natal, Rio Grande del Norte, but falling in with land twenty-five miles to leeward and abreast of Cape St. Roque, stood to the S. E.; at 3 P. M. made a steamer, and fearing she might be a United States cruiser, would not go into port, and stood off east. May 16, at 3 P. M., came to anchor on the north side of the Roccas Shoals and Island, in ten fathoms, the Captain going on shore and bringing off plenty of very fine birds' eggs. May 17, remained at anchor during the day, the crew in parties visiting the shore. May 20, at 3 P. M., made a sail and steamed for her. She proved to be the Danish brig *Virginia*, for New-York. She was brought to by a gun, the steamer under British colors. Capt. VON EHRING, of the brig, having but little room, could take but few of us, and being short of provisions. Capt. MAFFITT promised to send provisions enough to last us home and back again. At 7:30, myself, wife, and two boys, chief mate, second mate, cook, stewardess, &c.—10 in all—got on board the brig, and found most generous MAFFITT had sent us one barrel of bread, one of beef, ten pounds of sugar, and a little tea.

Capt. GIBY, his lady, two mates, Messrs. DERMAN and TOWNE tender their thanks to Capt. JOHN VON EHRING, of the Danish brig *Virginia*, for his kindness to them during the passage to New-York.

JOHN N. GIBY,
Late Master ship *Crown Point*.
BOSTON, Thursday, June 18.

The ship *Crown Point* was insured against capture for $80,000, principally in Boston.

Banquet to Brig.-Gen. Meagher.

Yesterday evening a banquet was given to Gen. THOMAS F. MEAGHER by his friends and admirers at the Astor House, on which occasion a medal was presented to him. The number of tickets was limited.

The dinner was ordered for 7 o'clock. The dining-room was beautifully dressed with American flags, supported by others, on which were inscribed the names of the different engagements in which Gen. MEAGHER has distinguished himself.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., occupied the Chair, and after justice had been done to the good things, a number of appropriate toasts were drunk. The Chairman, in an appropriate address, gave the toast of the evening:

Gen. Thomas F. Meagher—Our worthy and esteemed guest.

The applause that followed the toast was almost indescribable, and lasted for some time. After silence and order were restored, Gen. MEAGHER replied. After thanking the company for the honor conferred upon him, he took a retrospective glance at the war since its commencement; the part he had enacted in it, and how he had been impelled to join the ranks of the Union. [Applause.] He referred next to his native country, and the tyranny of both England and France toward their people, as well as their invidious feelings toward this country. He spoke against peace in the present aspect of affairs, and would do so to the end; and there was not a man of the Irish brigade who would not do the same. [Applause.] It was only the bankrupt money brokers who wished for peace to repair their shattered fortunes. [Applause.] There was not a soldier of the Army of the Potomac who would not do the same, and that, too, until victory crowned their arms. [Loud cheers.] They were conjured, never, never, never, to make peace with the enemies of this Republic. [Great applause.] And never to cease pushing on the war with the same energy as ANDREW JACKSON would have pressed it, until one Country, one Constitution prevailed. The General resumed his seat amidst vociferous cheers.

The next toast was:

"The City of New-York."

Mayor OPDYKE, on being called upon, returned thanks in a short and appropriate address. He paid a high compliment to Gen. MEAGHER for his gallantry, independence and great eloquence, and thanked him for the able defence he had made in behalf of the present war.

Gov. NYE, on being called on by the Mayor and the gentlemen present, made a speech. The City of New-York was the commercial Metropolis of the New World, but her prouder boast should be that she was the City of a loyal and devoted people. [Applause.] There was not a river that ran throughout the land but contained revolutionary blood, and he was sure the sons of New-York would try to retain what their ancestors had gained in the great revolution. [Applause.] Where he lived the people were loyal, and they did not allow treasonable sentiments to be uttered, or people to cry peace while others cried war. [Great applause.] When he heard men talk so loud about freedom of speech he joined in it, and men had a right to speak. But men had no right to utter a great lie for the purpose of subverting a grand Republican Government, and he would cram Fort Lafayette so thick with such men that their legs would stick out of the holes. [Hisses and groans followed, and considerable confusion.]

CHAIRMAN—If I am to be Chairman of this meeting I hope I shall be sustained. I am determined I shall.

ANOTHER GENTLEMAN—When I saw certain gentlemen in this room this evening, I knew it would come to this.

CHAIRMAN—When Gov. NYE is in order I shall support him. When I speak I do speak, but no one but a snake will hiss. [Applause and hisses.]

Gov. NYE proceeded. He said, from Bunker's Hill to Yorktown his ancestral blood had run. [Applause.] No man loved his country who deserted her in the hour of peril and supported the rebellion. [Loud applause.]

When Gov. NYE had finished, hissing again commenced, and a voice called out, "Police!"

The next toast was drank by the company standing, and in solemn silence. It was:

"The Memory of the Heroic Dead of the Irish brigade."

GEORGE CROMWELL, Esq., then entertained the company with a song suited to the occasion for the "Irish brigade."

The Chairman gave the next toast. It was

"The Health of Lovely Woman."

Mr. FIELDS responded in a humorous vein, and paid a high compliment to the female character. He then said he was one who believed in the right of free discussion, and he would, and the class to which he belonged would support free discussion and free speech. [Applause.] These were the inalienable rights of man. [Renewed applause.] When he, at the commencement, yielded in supporting the Government, he did not yield to sweep away the pillars of the Republic and the Constitution, to extinguish free discussion and free speech.

During the delivery of his speech Mr. FIELDS was repeatedly hissed, and cries of "Sit down," "Put him out," were profusely lavished.

The company soon afterward separated, after having a toast to the Press.

THE GOLD MEDAL.

The medal presented to Gen. MEAGHER is of solid gold, bearing an appropriate inscription, and of elegant design. It was manufactured by TIFFANY & Co.

LETTER FROM GEN. SICKLES.

The following letter was received from Gen. SICKLES:

BLOOMINGDALE, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—Until the last moment I have indulged the hope of being able to attend the banquet in honor of the Irish brigade, and its late Commander, Gen. MEAGHER, but I find myself reluctantly compelled, under the advice of my physician, to decline the invitation. I must content myself, therefore, with a grateful acknowledgment of your courtesy, and the expression of my good wishes for the fame and fortunes of the gallant corps and its distinguished Chief, whose services you will commemorate this evening.

It has not escaped the notice of the people of this country that, very soon after Gen. MEAGHER became a citizen of the United States, instead of announcing himself as a candidate for civil offices of ease and emolument, his sword was drawn, as a Captain of one of the companies of the Sixty-ninth regiment, in defence of the Government to which he had pledged his allegiance. Offered a commission in the Regular Army, as a recognition of gallant conduct in the battle of Bull Run, he declined, with ingenuous diffidence, this flattering opportunity to adopt the profession of arms, and when troops were most needed gave the commanding influence of his name and example to the reorganization of the Irish brigade.

Hastening to the field, at the head of three regiments of citizen soldiers, raised in a very short period, this brilliant officer and sturdy patriot has forever associated himself and his gallant command, with the history of the Army of the Potomac and the chivalry of the Irish race.

If it be honorable to fight for the country of one's birth—for homes, and traditions, and lineage—it is glorious to see the exile from despotism battling for Liberty and Order, in the land which offers a career and a future to every good citizen.

The American, whether native or adopted, who refuses to take up arms for his country, is unworthy of the name; he should no longer enjoy the rights and immunities of an American; he should be disfranchised and left to the most desolate of banishments, the scorn of the brave and the sneers of the loyal.

Once more let me applaud the just appreciation of merit which inspired the honors awarded to the Irish brigade. If I may be permitted to allude to another organization, with which my own fortunes and affections have been more identified, it is only to recall the hearty affection and downright good fellowship which exists between the Irish brigade and the Excelsior brigade—the twin brigades of the City of New-York, on whose standards the "Shamrock" and the "Stars" have been so often borne, side by side, with the dash of the Celt and the persistency of the American.

Long life and prosperity to my friend, Gen. MEAGHER.

Very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

Messrs. JOHN BRYAN, DANIEL DEVLIN, WALTER MAGEE, JOHN SAVAGE, JOHN BURKE and R. O'GORMAN, Committee, &c.

THE LATEST NEEDLE NEWS.—Those of our readers who have WHEELER & WILSON Machines in their families—and who has not?—will be pleased to learn that still another improvement has been added to their invaluable home companions—a "trimmer," so called from its being designed to "trim" ladies' dresses. This little attachment stitches braid of any width on one edge only; and really, when one observes the hundreds of elegant robes decorated around the skirt with half a dozen rows of braid, more or less, now worn, it is surprising that this improvement was not sooner "thought of." There is no computing the weary hours of labor its steel and crystal circlet will economize.—*N. Y. Express.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines.
With valuable improvements.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 109 Liberty-st., through A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:
ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the north-west and southeast corners.
ON DEKALB-AV.—6 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.
ON PULASKI-ST.—39 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.
ON PULASKI-ST.—30 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.
ON STUYVESANT-AV.—39 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.
ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.
ON HART-ST.—30 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.
ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.
ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.
ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—39 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.
ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.
This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have pipes on the corners and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st. in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 27 Cedar-st., and No. 380 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order,
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 109 MAIDEN-LANE.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by
GREGORY & CO., No. 486 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.
Price 50 cents per box.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
SOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 160 Broadway.

Water Bugs are effectually destroyed by using PARSONS & CO.'S RAT AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Rats leave their holes to die. Retail by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BOARDMAN—MEAD.—On Wednesday evening, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William S. Karr, E. HENRY BOARDMAN and SARAH E., eldest daughter of George B. Mead, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

CLARK—JOHNSTON.—In Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. R. B. Edsar, J. LAWRENCE CLARK and HANNAH M., daughter of Robert R. Johnston, all of Westfield. No cards.

CLOWES—WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. Geo. J. Geer, D. D., T. FREDERICK CLOWES and LOUISA, daughter of William F. Woodruff, Esq.

ELY—WARD.—On Wednesday, June 17, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, HENRY C. ELY and CHRISTIANA A., eldest daughter of Willet C. Ward, Esq., all of this City.

HUMPHREY—DEMING.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. W. S. Southgate, Mr. JAMES HUMPHREY, Jr., Editor Litchfield *Enquirer*, and Miss CHARLOTTE C. DEMING, daughter of William Deming, Esq., of Litchfield.

HASTINGS—MILNE.—On Thursday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's father, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, by Rev. James L. Hodge, WILLIAM M. HASTINGS, of New-York, and MARGARETTA, daughter of Peter Milne, Esq.

PETTENGILL—COPLAND.—On Wednesday, June 17, at Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. W. J. Buddington, D. D., Rev. JOHN H. PETTENGILL, of Westbrook, Conn., and JEANNIE, daughter of the late Judge Copland, of Brooklyn.

SEARLE—FILLEY.—In Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. T. W. Coit, D. D., assisted by Revs. Eaton W. Maxcy, of Troy, and A. T. Twing, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., WILLIAM S. SEARLE, M. D., and CORA A. FILLEY, eldest daughter of Marcus L. Filley, all of Troy. No cards.

THOMAS—WHELPLEY.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, WILLIAM W. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and SARA E., eldest daughter of Hon. Edward W. Whelpley, Chief Justice of New-Jersey.

WALKER—UNDERHILL.—In Croton Point, Westchester County, on Fourth day, the 17th inst., by Friends' ceremony, RICHARD L. WALKER, of this City, and MARY, daughter of William A. Underhill. No cards.

WHITE—MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 16, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM E. WHITE and JULIA L. MILLER, all of Brooklyn.

WAITE—FLINN.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. N. Mead, assisted by Rev. Mr. M'Koon, Capt. BENJAMIN L. WAITE, of Stamford, Conn., and MAGGIE, only daughter of the late James Flinn, of the above place.

YOUNG—HOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, Mr. THEODORE B. YOUNG, of this City, and Miss MARTHA M. HOFF, of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

DIED.

ANTES.—On Thursday, June 18, OLIVER LEE, son of Charles H. and Juliet B. Antes, aged 7 months.
☞ Chicago papers please copy.

BALDWIN.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 16, after a lingering illness, RODNEY N. BALDWIN, aged 44 years and 18 days.

DOUGHTY.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 17, at his residence, EDWARD DOUGHTY, formerly of this City, aged 75 years.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HEDDEN.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, June 17, ELIZA, relict of the late Josiah Hedden, in the 77th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Friday, June 19, at 3½ o'clock.

KELLNER.—On Thursday, June 18, of congestion of the brain, THEODORE EDGAR, son of Louis and Matilda Kellner, aged 3 years, 8 months and 10 days.
Funeral from No. 144 High-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, June 19.

LYVERE.—On Tuesday, June 16, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. JANE, the beloved wife of William Lyvere, aged 26 years, 5 months and 2 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, June 19, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 63 Columbia-st. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

MUSSEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, JANE G., daughter of the late Thomas Mussen, of the county Antrim, Lisburn, Ireland, aged 40 years.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, June 19, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mr. Charles Moren, No. 63 Irving-place, without further invitation.

PAISLEY.—On Thursday morning, June 18, after a short illness, KATE, wife of John W. Paisley, aged 37 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, June 19, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 57 West 33d st.

PETRIE.—On Saturday, June 13, CATHERINE, wife of James S. Petrie, aged 47 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, No. 139 West 11th-st., on Friday, June 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

PRALL.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, June 15, Rev. POMPEY PRALL, an old and faithful slave and servant of the late Abraham Prall, Sr., of Staten Island, N. Y., and his descendants, in the 94th year of his age.
From early life until its close, he was zealous in proclaiming his Savior's love.
His remains were followed to the grave by grand and great-grandchildren of his old master, with a large concourse of the colored community of Newark, to whom he was much endeared.

ROSS.—On Thursday, June 18, Mr. LEANDER ROSS, son of Amariah Ross, aged 29 years, 9 months and 8 days.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SANDS.—On Thursday morning, June 18, REBECCA C. SANDS, wife of the late Nathaniel Sands, of Cornwall, Orange County, in the 77th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Moravian Church, Houston-st., corner of Mott-st., on Saturday afternoon, June 20, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

VAN ALLEN.—On Thursday, June 18, ANN VAN ALLEN, aged 66 years, 9 months and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, June 19, at 4½ o'clock, from the "Old Ladies' Home," in 42d-st., near 5th-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 334—June 17, 1863.
21, 4, 31, 48, 60, 19, 15, 34, 45, 78, 9, 73, 58, 44.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 335.—June 18, 1863.
3, 66, 9, 31, 1, 63, 14, 2, 59, 65, 23.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 336.—June 18, 1863.
24, 20, 65, 69, 55, 70, 40, 7, 57, 59, 44, 12.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of June 9, No. 17,804 drew $100,000; No. 10,322 drew $50,000; No. 13,737 drew $30,000; No. 22,016 drew $10,000; No. 13,523 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. 30 per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
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Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
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Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST. from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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CIGARS.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONstantly on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for
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From 10 to 500 ml. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Cabanas, all qualities.
20 ml. Chinsurah Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla No. 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigars, most any brand.
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TO THE PUBLIC.—FOR THE PROTECTION of our special manufactures of Patent Black Drop Blacks, and other pigments, we have obtained letters patent, which have issued to us from the Patent-office of the United States. Fraudulent infringements of our rights under said patents will be dealt with according to law.
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FOR
JULY, 1863.
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ROBERT DALE OWEN,
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STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.
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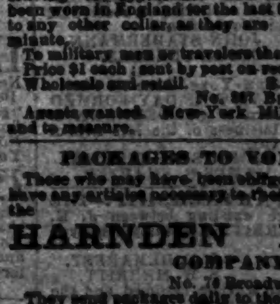

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MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Faithful soldiers, of good character, who from wounds or the vicissitudes of war are incapacitated for active field duty will only be received. Enlistment for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as in the United States infantry, except that no premiums or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. Joining this Corps of Honor will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

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The applicant must obtain the certificate of the Board of Enrollment of his Congressional District—

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CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service; and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

ENROLLMENT.

Any person knowing of any one between the ages of 20 and 45 liable to do military duty, residing in this, the Fourth Congressional District, whose name he has reason to believe is not enrolled at this office, is requested to directly or indirectly inform the Provost-Marshal, that they may be enrolled, and not throw their share of the burden on others.

All persons having given false names will immediately notify the Provost-Marshal, that the fictitious name may be erased, lest they be subject to draft twice; once for the real name, and once for that assumed, which in many cases has been ascertained. JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Fourth District, New-York.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
NO. 167 BROADWAY.
ERNEST M. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reënter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and forward their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS, ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY, FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, June 11, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF RECRUITING Offices and Officers of the "Andrew Johnson Cavalry," to date.

1. New-York City—AUGUSTUS MCCOLLUM, FREDERICK S. SNOW.
2. Buffalo, New-York—WM. WATSON.
3. Owego, New-York—EUGENE B. GERE, LEWIS W. TRUESDELL, THEODORE D. GERE.
4. Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York—CHARLES SMITH.
5. Brooklyn, New-York—LEVI AMERMAN, JULES DE CROY.
6. Williamsburgh, Long Island—FRANK C. FILLY.
7. Rochester, New-York—JOHN S. JENNINGS, THOS. F. WYCHE.
8. Cuba, New-York—WM. H. NOTTINGHAM.
9. Buffalo, New-York—EDMUND R. P. SHURLY.

By order of Col. ERNEST M. BEMENT.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, Adjutant.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and, if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS 36TH N. Y. V., June 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 23.—THIS REGIMENT will be mustered out of service on MONDAY, the 22d inst. All members of the regiment are hereby ordered to report at East New-York on that day, at 10 A. M., in uniform. By order of [illegible]
[illegible] Colonel Commanding 36th N. Y. V.
[illegible], Adjutant.

REORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTY-First New-York Volunteers, headquarters No. 563 Broadway.
$402 Bounty to old volunteers.
$175 Bounty to recruits.
Experienced officers go out with the regiment.
THOMAS JONES, Colonel 31st N. Y. Vols.

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Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
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FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each, neatly bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 165 Times Office.

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Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

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By D. W. LYES & CO., at No. 155 Broadway, at 1 o'clock TO-DAY (Friday.)

BROWN MORGAN MARE—7 years old, 14½ hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle, a first-rate animal in every way. Also, top buggy and harness.

SADDLE PONY—A pretty animal, thoroughly broken, kind and gentle; has been used by a young lady.

SPAN OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES—A splendid span of matched carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, 16 hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle; are prompt and free drivers, afraid of nothing and very stylish; strongly recommended.

GRAY HORSE—9 years old, a good family beast, warranted sound, kind and gentle. Also, Brewster wagon and harness.

SPECIAL SALE OF NEW CARRIAGES, immediately after the Horses, at 1 o'clock.

ENGLISH TRAVELING CARRIAGE—One English traveling carriage, in splendid order, cost $3,000 to import.

LIGHT CALASH COACHES. Two excellent carriages, built and finished in the best manner.

ROCKAWAYS. Light four-seat, turn-over seat, shifting quarter, light open five-seat, six-seat, four-seat Germantown, and other styles, numbering in all thirteen, all warranted the best make.

TOP BUGGIES. Five first-rate top buggies, one jump-seat wagon, two doctor's phaetons, and other styles.

OPEN WAGONS. Four new, light, road wagons; two four-seated wagons.

HOTEL COACHES, SECOND-HAND WAGONS, &c. An assortment consisting of two hotel coaches, three rockaways, four open wagons, top wagons, &c.

HARNESS, SADDLES, &c. A fine line of double and single harness, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, circingles, &c. The above are now on exhibition.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 29 and 31 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, 20,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 24th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. C. R. ROBERT, President.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner Belle, consisting of SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.

Also, Cargo of prize schooner Annie, consisting of about 700 bags TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.

Also, On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAI I. and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 109 Wall-st. ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, FRIDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, rosewood pianos, &c., &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suits in crimson brocatelle velvet; tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, mahogany extension dining-tables, sideboard, stair-carpet and rods, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass ware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood piano, made by Hallet, Cumston & Allen, of Boston, round corners, finished back, of very superior tone and finish. Also, to close an estate, an invoice of jewelry, consisting of brooches, earrings, scarf-pins, thimbles, &c., &c.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal: Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton. Cargo of prize schooner Rambler, consisting of cotton. Cargo of prize schooner [illegible], consisting of cotton. Catalogues three days previous to sale. ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE. Removed for convenience of sale, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of fine furniture, viz: parlor, chamber, library, reception and dining room suites; rosewood etageres, armoire-a-glace, buffets, library and secretary bookcases, extension tables, chairs, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, pillows, hatstands, &c. Sale positive. By order of C. COLES, executor.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

At Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway on FRIDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock. House and lot No. 159 West 28th-st. (south side,) between 7th and 8th avs., lot 22.6 by 98.9, improved with 4-story brown stone dwelling thereon. Sale under the direction of A. B. Tappan, Referee.

David Scott, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 22 and 23, 400 lots situated at Greenville Grove, (South Bergen,) within 3½ miles of Jersey City Ferry, and near the Bergen Point and Jersey City Railroad steam cars; fare 5 cents. This sale presents a grand opportunity for investment, as the terms will be made so that it will be in the power of those that have but little means to buy a lot in this beautiful and growing village, within 30 minutes of New-York City. The owners have such confidence in this property, and the low price that they expect to sell it at in these war times, that they will furnish stages to and from the ground on the day of sale free of all expense, so we can have a ride and judge for ourselves. Sale to commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. For tickets to attend the sale, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, near the ferry.

D. D. Caulkins, Auctioneer—Office No. 226 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture, rich French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, magnificent parlor suits, solid rosewood, richly carved superb rosewood pianoforte, full seven-octave, in perfect order, silver plate, &c. &c. D. D. CAULKINS will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in the residence No. 318 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Full particulars may be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house early this morning. Sale positive. Cartmen will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers, at a reasonable charge.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, black walnut rockers, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, gilt frames, French plate pier mirrors, cornices and marble-top pier tables to match, oil cloths, gas fixtures, rosewood side-tables, bass and pipe, Chinese gong, rosewood book-case, silk frames, oil-paintings, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood 7-octave piano; also, 20,000 cigars, in tenth boxes of "Henry Clay," "Clubhouse," and other favorite brands.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction FRIDAY, JUNE 19, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant carved rosewood, 7-octave piano, round corners, carved legs, with all the modern improvements, made by Dunham & Sons, of this City; has been used but a few months, and cost $450.

A. J. L. Smith, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 17 Stuyvesant-place, 9th-st., east of the Bible House, one rosewood parlor suite, one black walnut do., rosewood and mahogany bedroom suits, chairs, tables, [illegible]

THE UNDERSIGNED, SHIP OWNERS, [illegible]

New-York, June 17, 1863.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM.
C. H. MARSHALL & CO.
WILLIAMS & GUION.
NESMITH & SONS.
[illegible]
WALSH, CARVER & CHASE.
E. D. MORGAN.
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, N. J., OPPOSITE YONKERS, FOR SALE.—The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres, at North Englewood, N. J., known as the Jay estate, 15 miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites. Title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 33x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 108 Broadway.

TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGES—MARBLE mantels, grates, gas pipes, fitted in [illegible], with double lots, on Putnam-av., near Reid-av., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of three railroads to New-York ferries. Terms unusually favorable. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, Agriculturist Office, No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CHOICE PLOT OF LAND fine river front, affording unsurpassed building sites, on the Hudson, 20 or 40 acres; (10 cash), balance [illegible] cultivated; fruit, &c. New-York State, 33 miles from City, Northern New-Jersey Railroad. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BOARDING SCHOOL, SUITABLE for school, Summer residence or boarding-house, situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of Pennsylvania. Address J. W. [illegible], Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE property No. 89 Duane-st., corner of Elm, leased for four years at an average rent of $3,250 per annum; price $29,000. This is a rare chance for investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED, 4-story brown-stone house, No. 96 West 34th-st., near Broadway; house has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE of the most delightful country residences in the vicinity of New-York. The house is built in modern style, has twelve finished rooms, besides cellars and attic and two bath-rooms. Water and gas in the house. The grounds contain six acres handsomely laid out; walks, shade-trees and every variety of fruit, and a large kitchen garden in the rear; a carriage-house, stable, cow-house and hennery, and suitable pasture for horse or cows. This residence is situated on South-st., at the head of Broad, about 10 minutes' walk from the depot. There is nothing more desirable in Elizabeth, and was improved by Joseph Benjamin, Esq., for his own use. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN and Sing Sing, 30 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residence of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—on the mountain adjoining the residences of Dr. Marcy and Gen. McClellan, and commanding a landscape unequaled in this country; the house is of wood, filled in with brick, two stories and attic, dry cellar with cemented floor, 7½ acres of land. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET—On Cottage-av., in the village of Mott Haven, ten minutes' walk from the 3d-av. cars and steamboat, at the lowest rates, on terms to suit. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to THOS. OVERINGTON, Concord-st., Mott Haven.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—A FINE water-front villa, 30 miles from the City. Large stone mansion and all outbuildings necessary; fishing, oysters, clams, &c.; churches and schools near; from 10 to 40 acres of land. Inquire of T. A. WILMURT, No. 650 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL NEAT COTTAGE, WELL shaded, situated on the east bank, with fine view of the Hudson, one hour from the City, 3 blocks from the depot and landing. Price $3,300; terms easy. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A VERY DESIRABLE cottage, in complete order, pleasantly situated, and admirably adapted for a small family. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, No. 118 Wall-st., or to WILLETT & CARLL, of Flushing.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 25 BEACH-st., opposite St. John's Park—3 stories and attic; gas and water throughout; newly painted; suitable for private residence, or respectable boarding-house. Inquire of LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place, or JOHN C. LORD & BRO., No. 25 Broadway.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCATION in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

SPECIAL NOTICE—WE HAVE ONE WEEK to supply a cash purchaser with a 4-story house, not less than 25-feet front, between 24th and 34th sts. and 5th and Madison avs. Owners of such for sale, please consult JOHNS & BRO., Real Estate Brokers, 9 Nassau-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 306 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 138 Bowery, 839 8th-av., 206 6th-av., 40 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut-chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suits in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN, late of the firm of Moran Brothers.
A. C. CRANE, of the firm of Davison & Crane.
WM. B. GOULD, Jr., of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John B. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of JOHN STADERMANN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN STADERMANN is authorized to receive all debts due the firm and sign in liquidation. JOHN STADERMANN, OSCAR SEEBASS.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER, to carry on the business of the late firm of JOHN STADERMANN & CO. JOHN STADERMANN, JAMES S. SHAPTER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. E. DEMAREST and S. W. MERRITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. DEMAREST, S. W. MERRITT.

All liabilities of the concern will be assumed and the business continued by the undersigned. J. E. DEMAREST.

[illegible], June 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of DUNKIN & CRAMPTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH CRAMPTON retiring therefrom. JOHN T. DUNKIN is fully authorized to settle the business of the late firm. JOHN T. DUNKIN, JOSEPH CRAMPTON.

Dated, New-York, June 16, 1863.

The subscriber will continue the business of the late firm on his own account, at the old stand, [illegible] West [illegible]-st. JOHN T. DUNKIN.

[illegible]

New-York, June 15, 1863.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a young woman who is a first-class cook; has good City references; no objections to a hotel or boarding-house in city or country. Apply at No. 7 [illegible]th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches and has the best of City references; has no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 184 Seventh-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, baking and pastry; is willing to assist in washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 88 West 19th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do cooking or general housework by a most respectable girl; is willing and obliging; an excellent washer and ironer; capable and industrious; has good references; either City or country. Apply at No. 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Some newly disengaged, some very superior servants as cooks and laundresses, whose references are to distinguished families in Brooklyn; also, some thorough waitresses, housemaids and children's nurses. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.) Many of these servants are Protestants and desirous of going in the country.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as cook or laundress; understands her business in all its branches; has best of City references; no objections to country. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., cor. 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wants a situation; understands all sorts of soups, pastries, creams, &c.; has the highest testimonials from her former employer. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Beekham & Bedell, of No. 169 Grand-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A STEADY PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would help to do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would assist with washing or with children, if required; can do waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 239 8th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good reference given. Call at No. 516 2d-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 240 East 19th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 277 West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; is willing and obliging; would travel or go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 410 6th-av., corner 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman who understands all kinds of family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is accustomed to children; has five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 22 West 19th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A SITUATION AS infant's nurse wanted by an experienced Protestant woman, with the best of testimonials. Can be seen till suited at her present employer's, Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., near Hoboken Ferry, Jersey.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Scotch woman, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as waitress and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at her present employer's, No. 32 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; can do up fine muslins and French fluting, and has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 65 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced laundress, with unexceptionable reference, in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 33d-st.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also; German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants. Civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK OR LIGHT PORTER.—Wanted, a situation as general clerk or light porter in any mercantile business, by an active young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; good reference if required. Address B., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; has no objection to take care of a small garden; satisfactory reference can be given. Call at No. 39 Willett-st.

AS SEXTON.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS sexton of a church in New-York or Brooklyn; the best of reference given. Address UNDERTAKER, No. 910 Broadway, New-York.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN a first-class country hotel, by an American Protestant young man with good City reference. Address a note for two days to JAMES, Box No. 208 Times Office, stating where employer can be seen.

AS WAITER AND WIFE.—A MAN AND wife who have not been long in this country, are desirous of obtaining situations, the man as first-class waiter, and the woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; both have references from this country, and are thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by man and wife, the man as coachman or gardener; wife as first-rate cook or laundress; has the best of reference; no objections to go in the country. Address M. L., Box No. 208 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE, TWO steady and sober men (Germans preferred;) the one as good, plain gardener, competent to take care of greenhouse during Winter; the other as driver, to take care of horses and cattle and general servant. To persons well qualified, willing and obliging, a permanent situation through Summer and Winter is opened. Address, stating references and wages, Mr. HENRY, Box 1,410 Post-office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED middle aged woman, thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class new house, having twenty boarders, for the Summer, in a pleasant location, twenty miles from New-York. Address, with references, H. A., Box No. 182 Times Office, New-York.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SINGLE man as coachman and plain gardener; must have good references for capability, honesty and sobriety. Apply at No. 150 Madison-av., before 10 o'clock A. M.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A MAN AND his wife to go into the country; the man to take care of garden, horse and cow; the woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 206 4th-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN of good address, to assist in a Mineral Water store from now until Sept. 1; must be well recommended. Apply between 8 and 11 o'clock this morning at No. 25½ Wall-st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, who understands farming in all its branches. Inquire at No. 13 Spruce-st.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 151 Post Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED salesman for the retail dry goods trade. Apply at No. 342 Bowery.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A COMPETENT book-keeper can find temporary employment by addressing Box No. 4,386 General Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN BROOKLYN, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, 17th inst., in a car, between South Ferry and Nevins-st., or in passing through Nevins-st. to No. 206 Dean-st., a PORTMONNAIE, containing three $5 "greenbacks," and about $3 in postage currency. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 206 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or No. 107 Murray-st., New-York.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,645, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JUNE 15, IN GOING FROM Wall to Beekman-st. via Nassau, a ROLL OF MONEY, containing three $20 Treasury notes, a $10 Bank bill, and a $2 Bank bill, with 50c. postal currency. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by returning it to HARBY BENNETT, at Sinclair Tousey's, 121 Nassau-st.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for [illegible] by Henry J. Raymond in my favor, dated [illegible], as the same has been stolen from me, and payment has been stopped. SIMON JOHNSON.

[illegible] No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. [illegible], Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM SCREW SLOOPS OF WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1863.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 25th day of June, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of one or more steam screw sloops of war, of about three thousand tons United States measurement, as a double-decked vessel.

The steam machinery to consist of boilers having not less than nine hundred square feet of grate surface and twenty-five thousand square feet of heating surface, with engines of sufficient capacity of cylinder to work off the maximum quantity of steam the boilers can be made to furnish, with a combustion of not less than fourteen thousand pounds of coal per hour. To be fitted with a surface condenser having an exposed surface of not less than seven thousand square feet.

The boilers and condenser tubes to be of brass. The screw and entire stern arrangement, including rudder post and rudder, to be of brass and copper. To be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps.

The vessel to be furnished with masts, rigging, sails, boats, tanks, casks, furniture, spare machinery, and tools, similar and in proportion to her size as the steam screw ships of the navy. To be in all respects ready for service at sea, with the exception of guns, ordnance and other stores, fuel, nautical instruments, anchors and cables, flags, galley and cooking utensils, and ready for officers and crew.

The coal bunker to be sufficient to contain not less than six hundred and fifty tons of coal.

The total weight of the guns and ammunition is estimated to weigh one hundred and twenty tons, and the number of the crew three hundred persons.

The proposition must state the names of the parties by whom the hull as well as the machinery are to be built, the gross sum for which the vessel will be delivered complete at a Navy-yard, the time within which she will be completed, together with the load draft of water.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract. S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 30 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery. J. C. FREMONT, Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.

New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.

New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.

New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twelve.

New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.

Setting curb and gutter in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.

Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-third streets.

For five thousand new lamps.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863. CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—In pursuance of a decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, no bids will be received for the above if there is not affixed thereon an Internal Revenue Stamp, five cents in value, opposite the certificate of Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public to an affidavit; also a stamp of same value must be fixed to each agreement of sureties on such bid of estimate.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 20th instant, for furnishing, by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City, UNIFORM JACKETS FOR "INVALID CORPS."

A sample of which can be seen at this office.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for making up from materials furnished by the United States,
Infantry Overcoats,
Infantry Uniform Coats,
Infantry Trowsers.

Bidders will state how many of the Uniform Jackets they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries, and how soon after the materials are furnished they can make up Overcoats and Uniform Coats.

A proper guarantee must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Uniform Jackets," or "for making up Overcoats and Infantry Coats," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 18, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel, in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, June 30, 1863, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 251,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver, 3,130 barrels of flour; 34,000 pounds fresh fish; 50,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, W. D., and at No. 102 North Second-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.—ALMSHOUSE, June 17, 1863.

DITMUS JEWELL, WM. M. MUCHMORE, J. C. DEY, WM. BENNETT, JAMES FITZGERALD, Superintendents of the Poor.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 Nassau-st., June 17, 1863.

TO IRON WORKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until the 25th inst., for furnishing the materials and constructing an iron bridge on the Central Park.

Plans, specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge."

The said Board reserves the right to reject any one or all proposals. ANDR'W H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES.

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and to the stationers generally. JESSE C. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1863.

By resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved by His Honor the Mayor, the City Inspector has resumed the duties of Street-cleaning. All the obstacles which have heretofore embarrassed the operations of this Department in that respect have now been removed, and the City Inspector has entered upon the prosecution of the work, including the removal of ashes and garbage, with the whole force at his disposal.

The residents of this City can materially aid and assist him in placing the streets in a thoroughly cleanly and healthy condition, and to that end he most earnestly calls their attention to the necessity of putting a stop to the following daily violations of the laws and ordinances, viz.:

First—The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

Second—The habit of merchants, &c., in permitting straw, shavings and other substances used in packing to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it becomes scattered over the street.

Third—The daily sweepings from stores and shops being thrown into the streets and gutters, instead of being placed into some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

Fourth—The placing on the street, dirt taken from yards and cellars, and rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

Fifth—The throwing into the streets and gutters, noxious, impure and offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering the work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort will be made by the City Inspector to have the streets kept in a healthy and cleanly condition, and he earnestly and confidently hopes and looks for the cooperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above enumerated.

A copy of the several ordinances referred to, will be left at each dwelling-house.

Ash carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily (Sundays excepted,) to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the City Inspector desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts or Street Inspectors may be complained of to him at his office, No. 19 Chatham-street, and it shall be promptly remedied. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner (or owners, occupant or occupants) of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 56th-st., and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 56th-st., between 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, I have distrained upon and seized the following articles, viz.: One sorrel horse, two two-wheeled butchers' carts, and one set of cart harness; and that I will sell the said articles at public auction at the livery stable of Geo. F. Bellows, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863. JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

GEORGE POST, Deputy Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET-OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on Saturday, June 20, at one o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, to take into consideration the extending of Franklin-street, on a direct line from the southerly corner of Franklin and Baxter streets, to a point on the westerly side of Mott-street, five feet northerly of house and lot No. 37; thence in a direct line to the southerly corner of Doyer-street and Bowery, and to be in width [illegible] feet northerly therefrom, and such other business as may come before them.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, PATRICK RUSSELL, RICHARD O'BRIEN, DAVID FITZGERALD, Committee on Street Openings.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. F. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 TO $1,000.—BUSINESS OR INVESTMENT; sure thing. A. H. T., Merchants' House, Cortlandt-st.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST. No. 397 BROADWAY, three doors above [illegible]-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.
On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.
No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 FOURTH-AV., corner of 21st-st., (late of No. 5 Bond-st.,) extracts teeth *positively without the knowledge of the patient.* Beautiful sets inserted at $10. Refers to Chancellor Ferris, D. D., and Drs. J. O. Pond and J. G. Baldwin.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 10 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by S. RICHARDSON, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipe and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for 25 cents, securely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, at H. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other journals in recommending Doctor LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germania, Le Réveur, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure. Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Price, male packages, $2; female, $3. Sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it. Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row. J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. References to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE AND RANG'S ROSE INJECTION.

Specific remedies for the cure of certain diseases of the sexual organs. Circulars sent free on application. THOS. STARR, sole agent, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York. T. R. CALLENDER, agent for Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time, and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, General Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 11 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 77 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion,*" who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of [illegible] only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 34 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

Office of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 176 Broadway, New-York, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
F. L. FOULKE,	R. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

GRANT & SON, No. 38 Wall-st.

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 42 Pine-st. CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 185 New-York Post-office.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation, on the 5th day of June instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given, that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties the affairs of said Consolidated Company will, by the terms of said deed of consolidation, be managed by the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 25th inst., the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of consolidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.

W. S. GURNEE, CHARLES L. FROST, JOHN V. AYER, E. K. ROGERS.

Dated this 9th day of June, A. D. 1863.

State of Michigan, State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "temporary loan," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Chicago, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of July next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 3th inst., in Exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office, Springfield, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is now under the direction of the officers of the Company, and all persons having claims against the Company are requested to present them for payment at the office in Cleveland.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

Cleveland, June 10, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 63 Exchange-place.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

De Witt C. Lawrence, Member Mining Board. Robt. W. Halsted, Member Stock Exchange. Simeon Baldwin, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN, STOCK BROKERS, No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

References.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 29 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Faile, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 83 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

YOUNG & HALLOCK. EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, LEWIS S. HALLOCK. } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

U. S. REVENUE—INCOME TAX, 1863.

8th District, 18th, 20th and 21st Wards, No. 937 Broadway, June 10, 1863.

The Collector is now ready to receive PAYMENTS for the Income Tax. After Returns are made up and checked in the Assessor's Office, they can be PAID at once in the Collector's Office, in the same building. Office hours, 9 to 3. When more convenient, checks can be sent to the office. They should be drawn to the order of G. P. PUTNAM, Collector, VIIIth District.

Blanks for Returns are furnished by the Assessor and Assistant Assessors.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Monday, the 29th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole, or any part of the sum of one million dollars of The Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1859, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1887.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 12, 1863.

Bank Department State of New-York, Albany, March 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1840, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
m13-law6m.F.

Seamen's Bank for Savings, No. 78 Wall-st., New-York, June 2, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, the resignation of PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., as President of this institution, tendered at a previous meeting, was accepted.

Mr. Perit (one of the original corporators) having been a Trustee of the Bank thirty-four years, and its President for more than one-third of that period.

Resolutions, regretting the necessity of his resignation, (occasioned by his removal from the City,) and expressing the high appreciation of the members of the Board for him personally, and in his official relation, were adopted, after which Wm. H. Macy, Esq., was elected President, and Wm. A. Booth, Esq., was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Macy.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 17, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN C. JONES,	JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

Bull's Head Bank, New-York, June 18, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the Annual election of Directors and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. G. W. WILLET, Cashier.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure pensions, prepare for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordnance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of Pay, Bounty and Pensions. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE No. 68 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53,000
ASSETS	$303,000

New-York, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	L. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $175,000. Total Assets over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aveis F. Lee, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK, President.
Jas. P. Haight, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company will be paid at this office, on and after July 1. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22 until July 1. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

58TH DIVIDEND. BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next. June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston June 12th, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payments to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 23d instant.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
Boston, June 12, 1863.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.
June 3, 1863.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 18th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.

Hanover Bank, New-York, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after July 1, 1863, until which date the transfer books will be closed. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10 and 5 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 6:20 A. M., 4:10 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 10:22 A. M., 12:45, 3:10, 5:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
6, 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, inst, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st, at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Manahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Supt.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N.JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE! Consisting of steamers

1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior. Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 9 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with one exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON	WEDNESDAY	10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNESDAY	24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY	8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin	$80 00
Steerage	30 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool: Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, Walter Paton, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin	$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations	30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. Ballantine, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, June 20.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, Commander,
Carrying the United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON. The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR. For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	June 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	June 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	July 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most splendid fishing; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. Spaulding.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. Wilkins.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-sts.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COOKE, Supt.
Brooklyn, May 30, 1863.

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, THE NEW STEAMER PRIDE will make a trip to Glen Cove, landing at New-Rochelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler, Whitestone and Strattonport. Will leave Peck-slip, East River at 8:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8:45; 10th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9:15. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2:45 P. M., New-Rochelle, 3:30, and stopping at all the other landings.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOAT ANSONIA, HAVING a splendid saloon and state rooms, the steamboat Scranton and the double deck barge Milan, and a new double deck barge, superior to everything that floats. Apply to WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 4 Whitehall-st., the only authorized persons to charter the above boats.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDSON River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 222 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE FOUR SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS ever known on the face of the globe.
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished LITTLE WIFE,
Late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN,
have been RE-ENGAGED
For a short time longer.
SUCH A WONDER OF WONDERS
as this group of little mortals—
ALL FOUR WEIGHING BUT 100 POUNDS,
Less than an ordinary boy of 16 years, has never been seen.

They are the greatest curiosities in the world, as THE SMALLEST QUARTETTE OF HUMANITY perfect form and features, and also INTERESTING AND TALENTED PERFORMERS. They sing, dance, give the Grecian Statues, personate various characters, &c., &c.

COM. NUTT AS A COMIC SINGER, and indeed as a COMIC ORATOR AND PERFORMER, has few equals, and always elicits the heartiest applause.

THEY HOLD THEIR LEVEES EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK. The whole Four appear in the identical WEDDING COSTUMES which they wore at the General's wedding and in other costumes, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.

The MORNING EXHIBITION is always the best for LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, as it is less crowded and more comfortable.

Also, VARIOUS HOURS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, and at each dramatic performance, beside their EXHIBITIONS ON THE PLATFORM In the main hall of the Museum.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a Million other Wonders from every quarter of the globe.

THE SPLENDID AND POPULAR DRAMA, THE DUKE'S DEVICE, I AM HERE.

Played in London and elsewhere under the title of the DUKE'S MOTTO, DUKE'S SIGNAL, BLANCHE DE NEVERS; or, I AM HERE.

Every Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Every Evening at ¾ to 8.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE FAIR AND FESTIVAL OF THE MARINERS' FAMILY ASYLUM, Staten Island, will close with their anniversary, and that of the M. F. T. Society, on FRIDAY, June 19, at 3 o'clock. The singing band, from the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, have kindly offered to perform on that occasion. Take the 2 P. M. boat from foot of Whitehall-st., for Vanderbilt's Landing.

THE MANAGERS OF THE INSTITUTION for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, at No. 334 6th-av., will hold a Strawberry Festival, assisted by Master DUDLEY WALLER and pupils of 12th and 24th-st. Schools, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 17, 18 and 19, 1863, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For giving Parents information of good Schools.

Notice to Teachers.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12.—A nice place for little folks. Instruction and recreation combined. Delightful location in the country. For circulars, or a call from the principal, address E. H. WILCOX, Belmont Hotel, No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

A LADY, COMPETENT TO GIVE THOROUGH instruction upon the piano, would like a few more young pupils; terms to suit parties. Address CORNELIA B., Post-office, New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS AND TEACHERS WANTED throughout the country to exchange reports on Educational topics and supply all vacancies requiring TEACHERS for the next SCHOOL year. N. B.—Mutual advantages for all Teachers, School Officers and Parents. Address (with stamp) "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation as teacher of common English branches in a district school in the vicinity of the City, or in the Primary Department of any public school, or as governess and teacher in some private family. Address A. G., Station G, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition desires an engagement as teacher in a school or family; she is qualified to give instruction in English, French, the rudiments of Latin and Music. Reference given and required. Address Box No. 524 New-London, Conn.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER IN ONE OF the leading City schools, who has been an extensive traveler, desires an engagement for the Summer or permanently, as tutor or teacher. References of the highest character. Address A. K., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE IS DESIROUS of passing the Summer months as an instructor in some private family in the country; best of references given. Address U. V., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TEACHER FOR A private school, to teach the English branches, algebra and book-keeping. Apply at No. 86 Hammond-st.

MUSICAL.

"REMARKABLE SUCCESS." BRADBURY'S "NEW SCALE" PIANO-FORTES.

Under the above head the editor of the N. Y. Independent, says:

"We can bear testimony to the superiority of Mr. BRADBURY'S Pianos, and advise all who are about purchasing to wait a little, if necessary, for the sake of obtaining one of these Superior Piano-Fortes. Such an instrument is worth waiting for."

Such is the demand for these instruments that we have doubled our manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is conducted under Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S personal supervision.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite [illegible], N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

ACCORDEONS, MOUTH HARMONICAS, Violin Strings, Violins, Concertinas, the largest assortment in the country, at the lowest cash prices, made and imported by Ph. Hess, and for sale at MILLET'S Music Store, No. 325 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $80 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG MAN UNDERSTANDING MUSIC thoroughly, is desirous of a few pupils for the piano or melodeon. Address G. R. ALYEA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premiums medals awarded. Wareroom No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 723 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH FULL iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.

Last night but two of a most brilliantly successful season.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
Fifth and last time here, the beautiful play, by Planche,
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
PRODUCED WITH NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, AND A GREAT AND NOVEL CAST,
And greeted at each representation with the most enthusiastic applause.

Tom Tittler	Mr. Lester Wallack
Capt. Cozens	Mr. Charles Fisher
Smith	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Ralph Bootle, Bart.	Mr. Norton
Gen. Grantley	Mr. Moore
Leonard d'Arcy	Mr. Floyd
Count Livonwitz	Mr. Browne
Baron Griefer Klaus	Mr. Parsloe
Chevalier de la Finesse	Mr. Parkes
Vernon	Mr. Turner
Landlord	Mr. Pope
Peggy Poplin (her original character)	Miss Mary Gannon
Perdita	Miss Madeline Henriques
Duchess de Castlemaine	Mrs. Reeves
Françoise	Miss Carman

SATURDAY,
By general desire, will be given
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
And the SECRET.
MONDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

Sir Oswin Mortland	Mr. Lester Wallack
Lord Danberry	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Willowear	Mr. Charles Fisher
George	Mr. Parkes
Richard	Mr. Pope
Thomas	Mr. Turner
Hester	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Lorimer	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Susan Courtley	Miss Fanny Morant
Martha	Miss Carman

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
FRIDAY, June 19.
CONTINUED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
MR. COLLINS,
and of John Brougham's romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
MR. WM. WHEATLEY
In his great character of
CAPTAIN HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
Mr. COLLINS ... as ... CARRICKFERGUS,
An Irish soldier of fortune, with two songs, "WINE, BRIGHT WINE," and "WHILE THERE'S LIFE, THERE'S HOPE."

Together with Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, J. G. Burnett, F. Mordaunt; Mmes. Ponisi, J. H. Allen, G. Jordan, etc.

AND A GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.
SPLENDID SCENERY, RICH COSTUMES and ORIGINAL MUSIC, under the direction of H. B. Dodworth.
In consequence of the immense success of this GREAT PLAY, it is respectfully intimated that parties desiring to witness it should SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE, in order to prevent disappointment, as during the past week hundreds have been TURNED FROM THE DOORS, unable to obtain EVEN STANDING ROOM.
Box-book open THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Begin at 8 P. M. precisely, and conclude at before 11.

WINTER GARDEN—GRAND OPERA.

THE CORSICAN BRIDE.
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 19.
Last night but one of his GRAND TRAGIC OPERA,
THE CORSICAN BRIDE,
(the libretto by Dr. A. Koehler)
which will be presented with
FULL CHORUS, ORCHESTRA
and the following complete cast:

Rosa	Mme. Rotter Diefenbach
Antonio	Mr. Quint
Gregorio	Mr. Weinlich
De Sonville	Mr. Hartman
Spagati	Mr. Urchs
Marita	Mme. La Roche
Conductor	Mr. E. Mollenhauer

THE REGULAR THEATRE PRICES WILL BE RETAINED.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE STEREOPTICON.
IRVING HALL.—NOW ON EXHIBITION,
FALLON'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
THE STEREOPTICON,
The Wonder and Marvel of the Age,
reproducing Photographic and Stereoscopic Views, covering a surface of 500 square feet, of all the celebrated places in the world.
300 PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS,
embracing every possible variety of Ancient and Modern Statuary, Architecture and Scenery.
EXHIBITION EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.
Family tickets, admitting six persons $1.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Grand Exhibition for the accommodation of
FAMILIES, SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN.
Doors open at 2½; commence at 3 o'clock.

ORCHESTRION FOR SALE.

ORCHESTRION FOR SALE.

THIS CELEBRATED ORCHESTRION Was built in the Black Forest for the purpose of giving concerts in the principal cities of Europe, and represents a full orchestra, and having a key board with a separate action, it can be used as a magnificent parlor organ. It is the most perfect and complete instrument in the world, and has been thoroughly seasoned to our climate, so that it will never be affected by the changes of weather; and it is in as perfect order as it was when first made.

Any person who is willing to pay $4,500—which is far below its cost and intrinsic value—for this unique gem of music, mechanism and cabinet work, can obtain every information by applying to Mr. KRUEGER, (at G. Steck's Piano Warehouse, No. 113 Walker-st.,) who has had charge of this instrument since it has been imported, and will continue to keep it in perfect order.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND HATS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Our $100 Bonnets are worth $ 0; our $7 Bonnets are worth $12. Call and see our $100 bonnets. Bloomer hats at $1 each; Summer bonnets and hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 631 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY WAGON. Address D, Box No. 128 Times Office, stating price, &c.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD HORSES AND CARTS; good at trucking, hoisting and carting. Apply to JOSEPH FRENCH, corner of 15th-st. and Avenue C.

COAL, &C

COAL. E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st.

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. B. SMITH, Agent at Jersey City.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING. Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors and other kinds put up by MARTIN WELLS, Electrician, No. 119 Broadway at J. D. West & Co.'s Pump Store.

WELLER'S NEW ICE-CREAM SALOON AND RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.—Ladies and families of this City and vicinity are respectfully invited to favor us with a call. WELLER & HUDSON, (formerly Weller & Son,) No. 869 Broadway.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

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AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.

The Dismissal of the British Consul at Richmond.

MR. BENJAMIN'S EXPLANATION.

The Great Cavalry Fight on the Rappahannock.

Severe Strictures of the Richmond Press.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT RICHMOND.

We give below, from the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th instant, a dispatch of the Secretary of State of the Confederate States to Mr. MASON, their Commissioner in England, which makes known the causes of the late revocation of the exequatur of the British Consul at the port of Richmond, in doing which Mr. BENJAMIN takes occasion to explain the grounds of JEFF. DAVIS' action and the views which govern the policy which he is pursuing. This dispatch is numbered 24:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, June 8, 1863.

SIR: Herewith you will receive copies of the following papers:

A. Letter of GEORGE MOSES, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Richmond, No. 20, this Department, dated 16th of February, 1863.

B. Letter from the Secretary of State to Consul Moses, 20th of February, 1863.

C. Letters patent by the President, revoking the exequatur of Consul Moses, 4th of June, 1863.

D. Letter inclosing to Consul Moses a copy of the letters patent revoking his exequatur.

It is deemed proper to inform you that this action of the President was influenced in no small degree by the communication to himself an unofficial letter of Consul Moses, to which I shall presently refer.

It appears that two persons, named MASONY and FARRIN, who were enrolled as conscripts in our service, claimed exemption on the ground that they were British subjects, and Consul Moses, in order to avoid the difficulty which prevented his correspondence with this Department, as set forth in the paper B, addressed himself directly to the Secretary of War, who was ignorant of the request made by this Department for the production of the Consul's authorization. The Secretary of War ordered an investigation of the facts, when it became apparent the two men had exercised the right of suffrage in this State, thus deberring themselves of all pretext for denying their citizenship; that both had resided here for eight years, and had settled on and were cultivating farms owned by themselves. You will find annexed the report of Lieut.-Col. BEAUX, marked E, and it is difficult to conceive a case presenting stronger proofs of the renunciation of native allegiance, and of the acquisition of new rights, than are disclosed in that report. It is in relation to such a case that it has seemed proper to Consul Moses to denounce the Government of the Confederate States to one of its own citizens as being indifferent "to cases of the most atrocious cruelty." A copy of his letter to the counsel of the two men is annexed, marked F.

The earnest desire of this Government is to entertain amicable relations with all nations, and with none do the interests of both the formation of closer ties than with Great Britain. Although in feeling aggrieved that the Government of Her Majesty has pursued a policy which, according to the confessions of Earl RUSSELL himself, has increased the disparity of strength which he considers to exist between the belligerents, and has conferred signal advantage on our enemies in a war in which Great Britain announces herself to be neutral, and nominally neutral, the President has not deemed it necessary to interpose any obstacle to the continued residence of British Consuls with the Confederacy, under virtue of exequaturs granted by the former Government. His course has been consistently guided by the principles which underlie the whole structure of our Government. The State of Virginia having delegated to the Government of the United States, by the Constitution of 1787, the power of controlling its foreign relations, became bound by the action of that Government, and, as a consequence, recognized Consul Moses. When Virginia seceded, withdrew the powers delegated to the Government of the United States, and conferred them on this Government, the exequatur granted to Consul Moses was not thereby invalidated. An act done by an agent while duly authorized, continues to bind the principal after the revocation of the agent's authority. On these grounds the President has hitherto steadily resisted all influences which have been exerted to induce him to exact of foreign Consuls that they should take an exequatur from this Government as a condition of the continued exercise of their functions. It was not deemed compatible with the dignity of the Government to extort, by enforcing the withdrawal of national protection from neutral residents, such inferential recognition of its independence as might be supposed to be implied in the request of an exequatur. The Consuls of foreign nations, therefore, established within the Confederacy, who were in possession of an exequatur issued by the Government of the United States prior to the formation of the Confederacy, have been maintained and respected in the exercise of their legitimate functions, and the same protection and respect will be accorded to them in future, so long as they confine themselves to the sphere of their duties, and seek neither to evade or defy the legitimate authority of this Government within its own jurisdiction.

This has served up an abuse, however, the result of which is to threaten on the part of the President, which is too serious to be longer allowed. Great Britain has deemed it for her interest to refuse acknowledging the patent fact of the existence of this Confederacy as an independent nation. It can scarcely be expected that she should, by our own conduct, imply assent to the justice or propriety of that refusal, now that the British Minister accredited to the Government of the United States is actively employed in supplying agents to organize Indian tribes in the Confederate States. This course of conduct clearly denotes the existence of an hostile Government, and implies the existence of the relations between that Ministry and the Consuls of Her Majesty resident within the Confederacy which would warrant the withdrawal of those Consuls from the Union. It is further the assertion of a right, on the part of Lord LYONS, by virtue of his credentials as Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to exercise the power and authority of a Minister accredited to Richmond, and officially received as such by the President. Under these circumstances, and because of similar action by other Ministers, the President has felt it his duty to order that no direct communication be permitted between the Consuls of neutral nations of the Confederacy, and the Government of those nations residing within the enemy's country. All communication, therefore, between Her Majesty's Consuls or Consular agents in the Confederacy and foreign countries, whether neutral or hostile, will hereafter be restricted to vessels arriving from or dispatched for neutral ports. The President has the less reluctance in imposing this restriction because of the ample facilities for correspondence which are now afforded by the fleets of Confederate and neutral steamships in regular trade between neutral countries and the Confederate ports. This trade is daily increasing, in spite of the paper blockade, which is upheld by Her Majesty's Government in disregard, as the President conceives, of the rights of this Confederacy, of the dictates of public law, and of the duties of impartial neutrals.

You are instructed by the President to furnish a copy of this dispatch, with a copy of the paper referred, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. JAMES M. MASON, Commissioner, &c., London.

THE FIGHT AT BEVERLY'S FORD.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* of the 11th, speaking of the late fight at Beverly's Ford, says:

"The forces engaged on our side were Gens. W. R. Lee's, Hampton's Legion, Jones' and Rosser's brigades, with the Beauregard battery, from this city, and one other company of artillery. Our total force numbered about four thousand. The enemy had, it is estimated, about ten thousand cavalry, seven regiments of infantry, and six batteries—the whole under command of Gen. PLEASANTON.

"The enemy commenced to cross the Rappahannock simultaneously at Beverly's and Kelly's Fords, and at other intermediate points, about 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, both of their main columns moving forward toward Brandy Station, E. W. Cutpepper Court-house, with the design of getting in rear of our forces, who were between the Court-house and station. They captured our pickets and thus prevented early intelligence of their movements being reported. The fight commenced at 7 o'clock, and about 10 o'clock our forces were all brought in position, and from that time until 3 o'clock the fight raged with terrific fierceness, our men gradually driving the enemy before them toward the Rappahannock bridge. About 3 o'clock the enemy commenced retreating up the Rappahannock, when Col. MUNFORD, commanding Fitz LEE's brigade, whose camp was near Oak Shade, crossed the Hazel River and attacked them in their front. The fight continued to rage until 6 o'clock, when the discomfited enemy effected a recrossing of the Rappahannock at Beverly's and fords adjacent.

The enemy fought hard to hand for a time, but relied principally upon their cavalry, dismounted and using infantry, and their artillery. Our brave troops made many desperate charges, and were often driven back by sheer force of numbers. They as often rallied, and finally succeeded in forcing the enemy to commence to retreat, leaving many of their dead and wounded in our hands.

Our losses are heavy, and among them some of our best men. We took a large number of prisoners, one hundred and thirty-six of whom have already arrived, including two Majors. Thirty prisoners also arrived at Richmond from Winchester. These were captured by the forces under Gen. ALEXANDER G. JENKINS.

Hampton was killed at Stevensburgh, five miles from Culpepper.

The *Dispatch* says: "The number of our slain is greatly out of proportion to the number of men, which is accounted for by their surprising themselves in efforts to rally their commands after the first onset of the enemy. Our whole loss, including prisoners, is put down at between 300 and 400. A passenger who came down on the train says that we have five Colonels killed. Among the wounded was Col. A. W. Harman, of the 72d Virginia cavalry, who was shot in the neck."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th gives some additional names of officers killed and wounded. It says:

"In addition to the names of the killed already given by us, we have the following:

Capt. Robert Janes, 1st S. C., Sergt. John Stone, 6th Va.; privates Robert Simmons, 2d Va.; G. E. Wescott, 10th Va.; Upshur Manning, 12th Va.; A. R. Dorrin, Moorman's battery; J. Kent Longburne, Wise Troop; —— Preston, 2 Va. cavalry.

"The following is a partial list of those who are wounded:

Col. Butler, 1st S. C., leg amputated; Capt. Farley, Stuart's Staff, leg amputated; Capt. White, Stuart's Staff; Lieut. N. Richardson, 6th Va.; Lieut. C. G. Stumpe, 6th Va.; Lieut. R. W. Allen, 6th Va.; Lieut. John Puryear, 3d Va.; Maj. M. D. Ball, 11th Va., slightly; Capt. Andrews, 2d N. C.; Lieut. Blessingame, 2d N. C.; Sergt. J. M. Burress, 10th Va.; Sergt. John Mason, 9th Va.; Corp. B. D. Brown, 10th Va.

"Among the names of officers given as captured are Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Payne, 4th Virginia, and Capt. Rich, of Young's regiment. We had no Colonels killed, except Cols. Williams and Hampton. Col. Green, who was at first reported among the slain, was not injured.

"Our loss in the engagement, it is believed by those who have favorable opportunities for knowing, will not fall far short of six hundred. This includes the entire loss—killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the enemy, it is said, exceeds our own.

"The cars, on yesterday evening, brought down 303 prisoners of war, cavalrymen and artillerymen, captured by STUART's cavalry in the fight near Brandy Station on Tuesday. Twelve of the number were commissioned officers—including one Colonel and one Major, and sundry Captains and Lieutenants.

"The bodies of Col. HAMPTON, of Hampton's Cavalry brigade, and Col. WILLIAMS, of South Carolina, were received by the same train, and escorted by the Virginia State Guard to the Capitol. They are to be conveyed South for sepulture."

The Richmond *Examiner* has some severe strictures on the conduct of the Confederate military in relation to this fight. It says:

"The more the circumstances of the late affair at Brandy Station are considered, the less pleasant do they appear. If this was an isolated case, it might be excused under the convenient head of accident or chance. But this much-puffed cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia has been twice, if not three times, surprised—once at the battles of December, and such repeated accidents can be regarded as nothing but the necessary consequences of negligence and bad management. If the war was a tournament, invented and supported for the pleasure and profit of a few vain and weak-headed officers, these disasters might be dismissed with compassion. But the country pays dearly for the blunders which encourage the enemy to overrun and devastate the land, with a cavalry which is daily learning to despise the mounted troopers of the Confederacy. It is high time that this branch of the service should be reformed.

The surprise on this occasion was the most complete that has occurred. The Confederate cavalry was carelessly strewn over the country, with the Rappahannock only between it and an enemy who has already proven his enterprise to our cost. It is said that their camp was supposed to be secure, because the Rappahannock was not believed to be fordable at the point where it was actually forded. What—do Yankees—think, when they see a river in front of our cavalry? Do soldiers, who have done nothing but ride up and down its banks for the last six months? They know, at least, the weather was dry, the water low, and that fifteen or twenty thousand horse, confident from impunity and success, were on the other side. They could not have failed to know this much, and they were surprised, caught at breakfast, made prisoners on foot, with guns empty and horses grazing. Although the loss was insignificant, the events of that morning were among the least creditable that have occurred. Later, some of the best officers sacrificed their lives to redeem the day. A very fierce fight ensued, in which it is said, for the first time in this war, a considerable number of sabre-wounds were given and received. In the end, the enemy retired, or was driven (it is not clearly known which) across the river. Nor is it certainly known whether the fortunate result was not owing to the great bravery of our men, the assistance of Confederate infantry in the neighborhood. As the Southern troops remained masters of the field, and as they are believed to have taken at least as many prisoners toward the close of the day as they lost in the morning, they may be considered victors.

But it is a victory over which few will exult. It resembles that other victory won at Kelly's Ford on the 17th of March. Both would have been well merited if valor had not paid the price of conceit and carelessness. The case with which the enemy outwitted the guard of the river on the first occasion was the prompter of STONEMAN's incursion at the head of ten thousand horse into the heart of the State, which he accomplished without the slightest interference from the Confederate cavalry. It is with pain that these reflections are made. They occur at this moment, not only to the present writer, but also to the whole public, and their utterance may have a wholesome effect. Events of this description have been lately so frequent as to admit of the supposition that they are the results of hazard. They are the effects of causes, which will produce like effects while they are permitted to operate, and they require the earnest attention both of the chiefs of the Government and the heads of the army. *The enemy is evidently determined to employ his cavalry extensively, and has spared no pains or cost to perfect that arm.* The only effective means of arresting the progress of events, is to reorganize our own forces, enforce a stricter discipline among the men, and insist on more earnestness among the officers in the discharge of their very important duty."

The *Enquirer*, of the 13th, says:

"We have at length a connected idea of the desperate affair which occurred in Culpeper on Tuesday last, and a satisfactory return of results. It seems that the enemy, after crossing the river near Brandy Station, cut off our pickets by surprise, and dashed into one of our advance camps before their approach could be guarded against. Our men fled, of course, being totally unprepared for the assault, but were rallied during the morning, and a general assault was made by STUART, which resulted in the defeat and retreat of the enemy. The latter engaged some ten thousand strong in the demonstration and attack. We lost some stores, camp equipage, and about 250 in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not correctly known, but must have reached between two and three hundred, while his loss in prisoners certainly numbered 300, including fourteen commissioned officers, all of whom have arrived in Richmond. Some twelve or fifteen of his wounded fell into our hands. The severest fighting was around Brandy Station, toward the close of the engagement, being a desperate hand-to-hand fight of cavalry. *Although the day was finally won by our troops, the men feel sore that they should have been surprised in the beginning, and are anxious to retaliate in kind, at almost any hazard, in order that they may obliterate this unpleasant souvenir of unwilling acceptance.* Accounts of the battle from various sources present an array of brilliant pictures, which will well adorn the history of the war. The spirit of our gallant soldiers, fighting though they were at a disadvantage, was brought out in its noblest light. Hand-to-hand they fought, with sabre and musket, and drove back the assailants on every part of the field. In one instance the enemy charged a battery, and our gunners met them with their rammers, unhorsed the first who dashed forward, and sided effectually in beating back the rest. With such incidents the fight was full."

MOVEMENTS OF CITY REGIMENTS.

Departure of the Thirty-seventh, Twenty-second, and Eleventh—Other Regiments to leave To-day.

The noble response of the New-York State Militia of this City to the call for troops to meet the pressing emergency in Maryland and Pennsylvania, was exemplified yesterday by the departure of no less than three regiments—the Thirty-seventh, Twenty-second, and Eleventh, making six regiments in two days, and the only reason why there were not eight, was because the requisite clothing and equipments were not to be had. The men were ready and eager to respond. And, it should be remembered these regiments marched with even fuller ranks than they have presented on the many parades in the City, of which the metropolis has been justly proud. No doubt, when they see all duly lodged, they will be joined by many members whose business would not admit of so sudden a departure, but whose hearts are still in the good cause. The Seventh regiment, especially, will be largely augmented in a few days by members of this class, who are never known to shirk the duties of active service, and who feel proud of the reputation which the *corps d'élite* has achieved for promptness and efficiency in times of need. All of the regiments have experienced equal difficulty in procuring the supplies, owing partly to the uncertainty as to the number who would go, and partly to the necessary red-tape with which all such proceedings are necessarily bound. Indeed, the red tape has become quite a bugaboo with the soldiers, and it is sincerely expected that if the City of New-York were to be assaulted to-morrow, by a fleet of rebel privateers, attempting to enter the harbor, it would be impossible to get the requisite ammunition or missiles for the guns in the harbor forts without an official order, duly signed, countersigned, inspected, regised, accredited, examined, tested by oath and affirmation, and duly delivered to the proper officer, at a convenient hour of the day. It can hardly be expected that the authorities can have the equipments and supplies for half a dozen regiments ready, to be available at the tap of the drum. But it would seem that since such emergencies as the present have arisen previously, and are likely to arise again, it would be a fortunate circumstance if some official could be found to take the responsibility and have things done in a common sense sort of way. By this it is not intended to censure the State officials, for, despite the malicious misrepresentations, [illegible] could never pos-

sibly [illegible] the State, the State Government has done its part of the work with energy and will. As it is our regiments have not been as fully supplied as might be desired, but it is understood that whatever is lacking will be forthcoming at Harrisburgh or such other point as the Government may designate as headquarters.

Departure of the Thirty-seventh.

The armory of the Thirty-seventh, on Broadway near Houston-street, was crowded throughout the day and early evening with the members, recruits and their friends.

The Thirty-seventh received a considerable number of recruits, all good men, including some of the Hawkins Zouaves, and marched with between six and seven hundred. The armory was filled during the forenoon with the soldiers and their friends, so that it became necessary to station a guard at the entrance to prevent a crowd, which would obstruct business. Shortly after 8 o'clock the regiment formed in Broadway, and proceeded to the Battery, where, on the North River side, it embarked for New-Jersey and thence for Harrisburgh. The Thirty-seventh is a first-class organization, has seen service, is fully equipped, and will do honor to itself in the end.

The following are the names of its principal officers:

Colonel, CHARLES ROOME; Lieutenant-Colonel, George D. Ashley; Major, Charles M. Catlin; Acting-Adjutant, Theodore W. Morris; Quartermaster, James A. Timpson; Surgeon, Henry G. Slack; Engineer, Walter Roome; Chaplain, G. J. Geer.

Company A, Capt. Charles C. Chapman; Co. B, Capt. A. M. Smith; Co. C, Capt. N. N. S. Catlin; Co. D, Capt. Wm. H. Ferrer; Co. E, Capt. John Quackenbush; Co. F, Capt. George W. Lyon; Co. G, Capt. Albert Davidson; Co. H, Capt. George D. Waring; Co. I, Capt. J. T. Underhill; Co. K, Capt. W. O. Roome.

Departure of the Twenty-second.

The Twenty-second, under command of Lieut.-Col. ARCHBALD, was busy at the armory at Union Garden all day, preparing to leave. It was expected that their supplies would be forthcoming, so that they could get off at 12 o'clock, but, as usual, there was delay—some one had blundered—and they were kept hanging around until late in the afternoon. Fourteenth-street was the scene of much excitement, and when the regiment left, about 6 P. M., the popular ovation it received was cordial indeed.

The number of men marching with the Twenty-second was more than five hundred. The arms are Enfield rifles, with sword bayonets, which were used during the term of the regiment in the field last Summer. The following are the officers:

Colonel, IRVIN ARCHBALD; Lieutenant-Colonel, ——; Major, J. P. Jones; Adjutant, W. J. A. McGrath; Quartermaster, Jonathan Fost; Chaplain, J. Cotton Smith.

Company A, Capt. James Otis; Co. B, Capt. D. S. Brown; Co. C, Capt. George R. Post; Co. D, Capt. J. J. Thorell; Co. E, Capt. Geo. E. Urban; Co. F, Capt. J. D. Francis; Co. G, Capt. H. E. Howland; Co. H, Capt. R. S. Grant; Co. I, Capt. A. B. Gardner; Co. K, Capt. —— Roberts.

Before leaving, the Twenty-second had a distinct understanding that they were to be absent not longer than thirty days; that they were not to be mustered into the United States service, and that, if they could be spared, they should return in less than thirty days.

Departure of the Eleventh Regiment.

The Eleventh regiment, Col. MAIRNSON, secured their arms, uniforms and equipments on Wednesday evening, and orders were at once issued for their distribution yesterday, and the departure of the command at 4 o'clock. Their armory was densely crowded all morning, the bustling scenes of preparation filling every room. Issues were made of clothing, &c., by the regimental Quartermaster in the great hall, and in adjoining rooms company officers dealt out to the men the needed articles. Scores of friends were there bidding good-bye to the departing soldiers. Womanly kisses, gentle caresses and lamentations mingled in the cloud of smoke and dust, with manly invitations to beer, giving, as in most Teutonic affairs, a half domestic and social character to the stern aspect of war.

By a little after noon the issues of clothing and equipments to the six hundred men of the regiment were completed, and a brief respite from labor was taken until 2 o'clock, the hour fixed for calling the rolls and "falling in" the several companies. At 4 o'clock the regiment formed on Fifth-street, right resting on Broadway, and marched down to Pier No. 2 North River, where they embarked for transportation to Harrisburgh, Penn.

The following are the principal officers of the Eleventh:

Colonel, MAIRNSON; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. B. Weinberger; Major, Henry LEE; Adjutant, L. L. Leidlaw; Quartermaster, H. Lauterbach; Surgeon, Dr. Eidenbarn; Paymaster, R. J. H. Fowler.

Company A, Capt. Rosh; Co. B, Capt. Mander; Co. C, Capt. Schlotz; Co. D, Capt. Klaus; Co. E, Capt. Obermeyer.

Departure of the Brooklyn Twenty-third.

The Twenty-third regiment departed for Pennsylvania yesterday morning. They formed in line on Orange-street, near Fulton-street, about 7 o'clock A. M., and marched down Fulton-street to the ferry at 8 o'clock. A large number of the friends and relatives of the members assembled at the armory to see them leave. On reaching New-York they marched up Fulton-street, and down Broadway to Pier No. 1 *East River, where they took the boat for South Amboy,* whence they will proceed to Philadelphia by railroad. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, WM. EVERSLEY; Lieutenant-Colonel, John A. Elwell; Major, (vacant); Engineer, J. H. Frothingham; Surgeon, Dr. A. D. Wilson; Surgeon's Mate, Dr. Brewster; Quartermaster, Charles H. Stoddard; Adjutant, John M. Pratt.

Company A—Captain, R. A. Washburn; First Lieutenant, R. Shepard; Second Lieutenant, D. W. Van Ingen.

Company B—Captain, Albert; First Lieutenant, E. W. Clowes; Second Lieutenant, E. Urbery; Co. C, Capt. J. D. Francis; Co. G, Capt. H. E. Howland; Co. H, Capt. R. S. Grant; Co. I, Capt. A. B. Gardner; Co. K, Capt. —— Roberts.

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